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VOL. 59 April 15, 1934 No. 8

Post-Victorian
William S. Ament

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Dr. N. Roubakine

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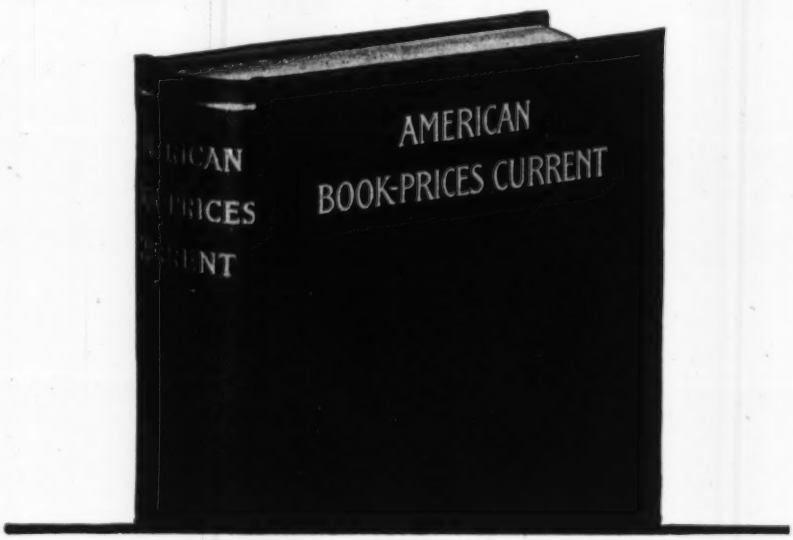
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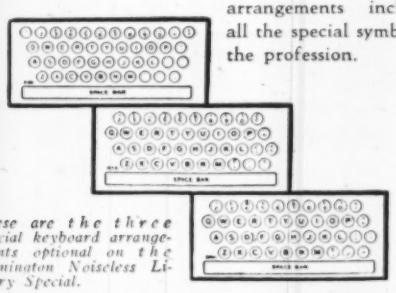
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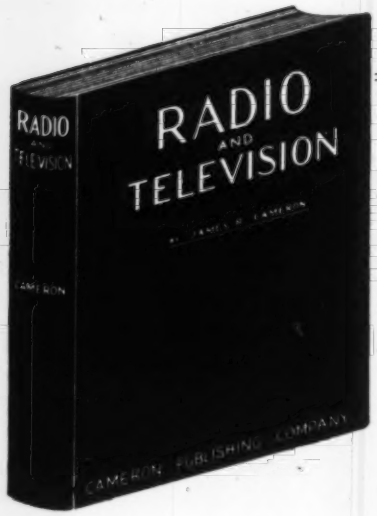
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Post-Victorian

Some Schemes of Reference for Contemporary Literature[1]

By WILLIAM S. AMENT

Professor of English, Scripps College, Claremont, California

PETERKIN'S *Green Thursday* and *Black April*, Odum's *Rainbow Round my Shoulder*, Barrie's *Sentimental Tommy*, Cobb's *Old Judge Priest*, and Bunin's *Gentleman from San Francisco*: this was the reading list of a student in a "two-unit" course in the Contemporary Novel which was offered at a teachers' college a few summers ago. At any public library a stack of newly returned novels would exhibit even less of a significant pattern. Such collections of titles show that to student and public alike the fiction of recent times often appears to be a complete muddle. How much more confusing must be the flood of literature annually poured out by the publishers of the United States, not to mention an even larger volume of words printed every year in Great Britain.

To aid the mind with limited literary training to contemplate with equanimity and a modicum of understanding this limbo of letters, some chart of the dominating tendencies, some scale of relative values, in brief, some "scheme of reference" is imperatively needed. Any map of this only partially explored continent (to change the figure) which rolls out before the immigrant landing on its shores or seeking to explore its valleys and ranges, is better than none. The worst chart will indicate some fixed point to which the newly discovered territories can be related. The briefest jottings will give some information which can be verified or crossed out as worthless. And here or there an arrow or a star may indicate the opening of a new vista of beauty, a pass into a higher plateau of feeling, or a peak in a slowly rising sierra of thought.

After arbitrarily choosing to discuss the pattern of imaginative literature, the "literature of power", and to pass by "the literature of knowledge", one must make the first effort of simplification. This should be to eliminate all works which are not generally excellent in substance, form, or significance; to put these aside, unless the ephemeral is read consciously for passing pleasure or for the brief and feeble illumination of its match-like flash in the gloom of literary sociology. Life is short, and puttering with the third-rate is neither an obligation nor a permanent satisfaction.

The second effort at simplification might well be to pit one's ingenuity against the written and spoken gossip of the literate world in selecting books which have achieved permanence, or which show signs at least of longevity if not immortality. The average life of a new novel is three months. A good way to avoid the "duty" of reading these books-of-the-month-only is to go into retirement with an armful of real books until the imaginary obligation shall have lapsed. A little experience with our literary magazines and their critical reviewers will teach one whom to trust—and to what extent. With a well-oiled ready-reckoner one may figure the proper rate of discount for each adjective: "devastating" (another post-war shocker), "passionate beauty" (a case of wordy sublimation), "epoch-making" ("oh yeah"?). With properly attuned microphone one can hear the whispers of private opinion from friend and literary neighbor, and react with appropriate speed according to one's estimate of his judgment. But best of all one can learn by a very small taste whether the egg is, or is not, rotten.

[1] Paper presented before the Conference of College and University Librarians of Southern California last autumn.

Eliminating the insignificant and incompetent, and ignoring the ephemeral, one can next reduce the mere bulk of printed matter by setting aside those works in which the materials, forms, and thoughts are merely survivals of a past era. Books are still being written soaked in the sentimentality of the eighteenth century and loaded with the heavy moralizing of the Victorian age. The bulk of all production at any moment is a survival. Such books may even be almost first-rate and sometimes long-lived as well, but they cannot be significant in representing the period into which they were thrown by delayed birth. I think, for instance, of the novels of William DeMorgan, admirable of their quiet kind, but illustrating nothing of the spirit of the twentieth century save its inheritance from the England of Dickens and Trollope.

A fourth stage in simplification is the elimination, for our present purposes, of books of specialized classifications which are not primarily documents of the Zeitgeist. These are hardy perennials like south-sea romances, detective fiction, and mere local color or regional studies. The expansion or contraction of demand for such types is of socio-literary significance, but the books themselves, save in incidental detail, have little timely significance. Arsène Lupin and Sherlock Holmes are still as alive as Charlie Chan and Philo Vance, and as modern, save for details of setting.

The remaining books, embodying in some degree the spirit of their age, displaying a certain indispensable excellence, and promising survival for a few years at least, may well be estimated by reference to any of the well-known criteria: are they classic or romantic in literary ancestry; realistic or impressionistic in method; sentimental or ironic in tone; humanistic or naturalistic in point of view; puritan or emancipated in morality; harmonious or chaotic in psychology or in form; barbarian, philistine or proletarian in social point of view; intellectual, aesthetic, emotional or ethical in main emphasis? Valuable as each of these criteria may be, they become increasingly satisfactory as by their use books may be compared in chronological sequence. Applied severally or, better, in combination, they show that the time-spirit of comparabie books has changed from age to age, generation to generation, and sometimes decade to decade.

Many cycles of taste have been noted and described, and untold mental energy has gone, for instance, into analyzing the Romantic Movement, without arriving at any single widely accepted definition. But the general character of the more extreme romantic literature is obvious, as is its origin in the eighteenth century, its culmination first in one land and then another, and its diffusion and confusion in later transformations. And equally clear is the cycle which we are completing, could we but see it with equal perspective.

By three schemes of reference, among the many available, the changing spirit of literature through long periods of time may conveniently be measured.

First of these schemes is science, the changing and increasing effect which the progress of research into the world of nature has had on the literary mind since the triumph of deductive thought in the thirteenth century. Copernican astronomy sent Galileo to prison and shifted the center of the created universe from man on earth to the sun and ultimately to the interstellar spaces. Newtonian mathematics suggested a world of matter and order, which underlaid the rational thought of the eighteenth century philosophers and emerged in the world of man in deism and encyclopedic reform. Lyell's *Principles of Geology* in 1830-3 taught the English-speaking public that the world was not created in 4004 B. C. Biology in 1859 bared nature, red in tooth and claw, but, in the minds of optimists, balanced the pessimistic deductions by the conception of continuous progress, of getting in every way better and better on the way to some far-off divine event. Sociology and medicine joined with biology to interpret the journey of man from an arboreal habitat to the slums, and in the 1880's produced literary naturalism, with its accompanying determinism and pessimism. Then came psychology in its Freudian phase to expose the chaos in the mind of man, a fluctuating stream of consciousness on the surface of which float innumerable reflections of the passing world, and deep in the waters of which swims Leviathan, the monster of the repressed libido. Physics, little understood, next dominated the literary imagination with its picture of chance ruling the ultimate chaos of sub-atomic bombardment, and of relativity bending the light of the stars. Sentimentalists, finding relief from the iron necessity of the world machine, proclaimed again a god who could exist in the uncertainties of distorted space; while realists found nothing in the concatenation of atoms but perverse chance, illustrated only too painfully by the great War and its accompanying chaos. For a while, not long ago, science seemed to have reached the ultimate—where was nothing but whirl in vacuous space.

Figuring by a calculus of acceleration Henry Adams, too, arrived at chaos and the unknowable in the immediate war and post-war periods, as the following chart of the phases of world history will show:[2]

PHASE	DURATION	DATES	SYMBOL
1. Instinctive	? million years	Dawn to 88,000 B. C.	The Pteraspis
2. Religious	90,000 years	88,000 B. C. to 1600 A.D.	The Virgin
3. Mechanical	300 years	1600-1900	The Machine
4. Electrical	17 years	1900-1917	The Dynamo
5. Ethereal	4 years	1917-1921	Pure Thought

Bridgman (in *The Logic of Modern Physics*, quoted by J. T. Adams) states the predicament of the post-war decade: "We have reached the point where knowledge must stop, because of the nature of knowledge itself: beyond this point meaning ceases. . . . The world is not intrinsically reasonable or understandable". But since then the neutron and the positron have been discovered, the cosmic ray has brought a message from the abysm of time and space, and Jeans has found the best symbol of the ultimate nature of matter in the thought of a mathematical thinker. Perhaps Henry Adams was justified in ending one phase of history in 1921, but in his pessimism he failed to indicate the beginning of a new cycle.

[2] The chart is adapted from the article of James Truslow Adams in *Yale Review*, Dec. 1929.

A second scheme of reference for the larger cycle is the socio-economic. Karl Marx was the originator of the prevailing applications of this scheme, and his literary descendants in direct or collateral lines are numerous. In the interpretation of American literature, for instance, V. F. Calverton has been interested in "the classroots of American culture", Granville Hicks has based his *Great Tradition* upon the class consciousness of recent American authors, and the late Vernon Parrington applied with due discrimination the method of correlating literature and the local time spirit in explaining the *Main Currents of American Thought*. In any writing the economic-class bias, conscious or unconscious, of an author is usually obvious at a glance, and the adventures of his soul among his own or other masterpieces are not unaffected by the fulness or emptiness of his stomach or the incomes and prejudices of the persons with whom he associates. The danger of this method is illustrated in Mr. Hicks's exaltation of Mr. Dos Passos, whose novelizations of contemporary chaos give a kaleidoscopic picture of the post-war predicament without much illumination of a better way of life. But the socio-economic scheme of reference, even more than the scientific, shows the end of a phase in the post-war period and the reflection in letters of a discontent with a *laissez-faire* world which portends considerable reconstruction in letters as well as in society.

The third scheme is even more comprehensive than these, in that it sets up to be a world-philosophy. All sides of life, from politics to mathematics are synthesized by Oswald Spengler in his *Decline of the West* in cycles of about twelve hundred years. And in this cyclic development Western civilization is now in the twilight of its last phase. Its achievements have been made, its vitality has run thin; and now in mass movements, fascistic or communistic, the life of our civilization will soon bog down, so that sixty years of Europe will not be better than a cycle of Cathay (where, indeed, in Spengler's sense, the cycle may be beginning again).

No better examples of this Indian summer of civilization need be found than four recent epics of the Western world. In France between 1913 and 1926 were published the fifteen volumes of Proust's epic of memory, *Remembrance of Things Past*. For the invalid author and a disillusioned Europe the aim of man is not a socially useful action, nor is the purpose of society world-perfection through struggle. Instead the aim seems to be exclusively the enjoyment of involuntary but total recall of past vicissitudes of the spirit and intermittences of the heart, as experienced in a highly sophisticated society living on unearned increment.

In Germany the type document of the twilight is Thomas Mann's *The Magic Mountain*, (1924). *The Zauberberg*, writes Professor Weigand, "is the epic of disease". The German hero has indeed traveled far from Siegfried to Hans Castorp! The latter's "way of reacting to the world is essentially receptive and passive. Contemplation is more congenial than action". He decides to remain in the sanatarium on the Magic Mountain, where Settembrini argues endlessly and futilely against Naphta—the spokesman of rationalism and idealism in decay against the personification of Jewish-Jesuit nihilism. And what hope is there in Peeperkorn?

For English-speaking Europe *Ulysses*, first published complete in 1922, is the epic not only of Dublin in 1904 but of the contemporary consciousness. To a critic writing in the nineteen-twenties *Ulysses* is a summary of Western civilization at its point of dissolution. "Joyce represents the agony of the world", says Waldo Frank; "the chaos of Mediterranean death. Rome and medieval Britain, Hellene and Hebrew, Saxon liturgy, Hollywood movie captions, politics, whoredom, pedantries, sea-winds, releases of sex, liquor, journalism, defecations, the symbolatries of the Jesuit, the day dreams of servant girls, ecstasy, bile—come all together in a Dublin day. Explode. Disappear. Europe disappears. And there remains a woman, lying on her bed at dawn, dreaming the dream of her womb". And now that the book has become primarily a historic document it is released for publication in America for those who wish to review a phase of the post-Victorian mind.

In America, too, James Branch Cabell's epic of Jurgen and Domnei in the never-never land of Poictesme may be taken as a symbol. The genealogy of Lichfield showed shadowy symbols of men pursuing fleeting and futile images of bliss only to fall into the arms of inevitable disillusion. Parrington found something invigorating in this discovery of the discrepancy between dream and reality. But the effect on the average reader is to encourage a detached and ironic sophistication quite at variance with Parrington's essentially liberal and active spirit. Was Parrington's credo as exclusively negative as is Dreiser's (and Cabell's)? "One may paint for one's own entertainment and that of others—perhaps. As I see him, the utterly infinitesimal individual weaves among the mysteries a floss-like and wholly meaningless course—if course it be. In short I catch no meaning from all I have seen, and pass quite as I came, confused and dismayed." Thus Dreiser; and James Branch Cabell elects to say "with extreme admiration and with equivalent meekness, just 'ditto' ".

Whether or not these major interpretations of centuries-long cycles of the literary mind all point to a *fin-de-siècle*, anticipated in the nineties and consummated in the nineteen twenties, the post-war period embodies such obvious decadent tendencies that it stands out as a self-defining short cycle. Its surface has been pictured for us in Allen's *Only Yesterday*, its society embalmed in the novels of Aldous Huxley, and its funeral oration delivered for us by F. Scott Fitzgerald, its characteristic spokesman in America, in "Echoes of the Jazz Age."[3]

For practical use, however, in interpreting significant movements in English Literature, periods of two or three generations are not only more convenient, but have in the past served to carry through their characteristic phases the major recognized movements of English Literature.

Among the many analyses of such movements, that of Matthew Arnold seems to me at once the most com-

[3] *Scribner's Magazine*, November 1931.

prehensive and the most illuminating. There are, he says in *The Function of Criticism at the Present Time*, periods of expansion and periods of concentration; or shall we say, periods of definition and integration, and periods of experimentation and disintegration. Most certainly the neo-classic effort was an attempt at integration, the standards of which are clearly enough stated in Boileau and in Pope's *Essay on Criticism*. Equally obvious is the expansive—and explosive—energy of the romantic and revolutionary period, followed of course by its post-Napoleonic reaction. With all its mechanical expansion and scientific experimentation the mid-nineteenth century attempted again, and at least partially achieved, a certain integration, the Victorian compromise, as Chesterton calls it. It began with the Reform Bill, which ended the period characterized by "the greatest happiness of the smallest number" and which re-integrated life about the middle classes, with Carlyle's pronouncement of the "Everlasting Yea" and its corollary "Do the work which lies nearest thee", with Dickens' preface to *Oliver Twist* stating that anything could be told, provided the story served the purpose of a moral and the language did not offend the ear, and with the coronation of the Virgin Queen, who was soon to marry and to emphasize at once the domestic and imperial virtues so perfectly expressed by Tennyson. The moral centrality of Thackeray (especially in *Henry Esmond*), the beefy good sense of Trollope, Browning's assertion that "all's love but all's law", George Eliot's assurance of natural law in the spiritual universe, Meredith's "blood, brain, and spirit" culminating in the Comic Spirit which rules civilization through thoughtful laughter, and Matthew Arnold's search for a balanced and harmonious perfection, these are all substantially successful searchings for a center.

In the cycle of action and reaction, of alternate attempts at integration and expansion, haven't we just finished a major period? To Stuart P. Sherman the Victorian was the Age of the Gentlemen, and the post-Victorian, the Age of Biological Considerations. Sir Esmé Wingfield-Stratford and Mr. Chesterton find the Victorian Compromise ultimately unsuccessful; and both have pointed out the unfortunate results, the former under the suggestive titles *Victorian Aftermath* and *Victorian Sunset*. Its climax was obviously the War, and its catastrophe Post-War, from Versailles to the sobering Depression. Obviously it was an age of experimentation, expansion, intransigence, and egotism; of personal and national libido with the lid off; of frustration and despair, ironically decked out as the great and permanent Boom; of Progress culminating in a centenary Exposition showing with infallible clarity the power of the machine and the inability of a corrupt social organization to use the machine for the good of the human beings who make up the ill-managed metropolis.

Post-Victorian. At present the term will do as well as any. Its beginnings lie deep in the romantic survivals in the nineteenth century, in the rise of biological and physical sciences, in French naturalism, symbolism, and decadence, and in a pervasive scepticism. Its first phase was plainly visible in the Yellow or Mauve nineties; the Edwardian period was a belated Indian summer of the Victorian era, shot through with the optimism of science and prosperity. With the War, however, the underlying forces, biological and atavistic, broke loose; and the Jazz age was the aftermath. Its melody was The Melody of Chaos; its faith the assertion of disillusion, irony, despair; its form the breaking up of old forms; its matter often precisely those things about which the Victorians did not write. Mr. Canby in a recent review characterizes a belated example of the post-war literature: "If one says that this novel is a story of three Lesbians, two homosexuals, the keeper of a brothel, a fanatic, a sadistic egotist, and one fine woman, who is seduced in the course of the narrative, the description is accurate but misleading. . . . The book is all a complex of perilous stuff got off the breast by a writer intoxicated by its peril, and fascinated by the shapeless confusion of emotion that plucks the strings of being to no purpose and for inadequate cause. . . . The grace of detail catches the breath; the whole is a nullity, a confusion of motives eluding form".

And now where are we? Exactly in the most interesting phase of cyclic history (if cycles exist): in the formative period of a new epoch of concentration and redintegration. The best will be sorted out of the confusions of the past decades and will be found to furnish the seeds of a new moral, social and artistic synthesis. Certain leaders of the younger generation have already become in literature neo-classicists, in politics monarchists, and in religion (Anglo-) Catholics. These terms will not suit all temperaments, but among the advanced guard of those who help to set the temper of a period (and a generation who have not known the War is just appearing) many will find for themselves themes, forms and beliefs which will again embody, if only imperfectly, a world in which the universe, society, and the mind of man may once again compose a tolerable harmony. And for assurance we need only the *Testament of Youth*.

"Our libraries are free from one-sidedness. They present thru the books on their shelves both sides of controversial questions, and leave the reader to decide with which he agrees. They are therefore a strong force for democracy, standing ready to help all ages, all sects, all schools of thought. No institution in the United States can better promote the aims for which this country was founded."

——From "The Public Library As An Economic Asset," by Elizabeth V. Briggs in *Michigan Municipal Review*, January, 1934.

Research In Progress In Library Science

By LOUIS R. WILSON

Dean, Graduate Library School, The University Of Chicago

IN THE issue of THE LIBRARY JOURNAL for October 15, 1933, I described the recent development of research in connection with the growth of American library schools. During the past decade very definite evidences of this growth were to be seen in the closer integration of library schools with university organizations, in the strengthening of library school faculties, in the provision of fellowships for advanced study, and, in certain instances, in the provision of funds for the investigation of special subjects.

This article was announced when the story of "The Development of Research in Relation to Library Schools" appeared in the October 15, 1933 number of The Library Journal.

One of the fundamental reasons offered by its sponsors for the establishment of the Graduate Library School of the University of Chicago was that emphasis might be placed through it on the importance of research in the field of library science. Many librarians interested in its establishment were convinced that investigation in this field was indispensable if exact information was to be available concerning many of the forms of library service currently provided and if appropriate foundations were to be laid for the further broadening and deepening of the scope of librarianship.

From the beginning, therefore, this aspect of the School's work has been steadily kept in the foreground and has been consistently emphasized by both faculty and students. Data on a wide variety of library subjects have been collected, and independent volumes, the *Library Quarterly*, and the University of Chicago Studies in Library Science have served as media through which the results of investigations originating within or without the School have been published.

The work of the School in this field is described in the following pages. It should be noted at the outset that the studies described are limited to those which are now being actively carried on by the School as a whole, by individual members or former members of the staff, or by students now in residence and holders of fellowships or grants-in-aid during the current year whose work has reached the point of assuming sufficiently definite form to indicate the possible nature of its findings. Obviously, the limitations of space are such as to preclude an extensive statement concerning the larger implications of specific studies or the general fields of investigation which the School is cultivating. Nor is there opportunity for reference to studies of importance, such as the study by W. S. Gray on factors making for difficulty in reading, which are being carried on in allied departments of the University.

The Library in Relation to Public Administration. By the Graduate Library School. During the Summer of 1932 a joint committee of the American Library Association and the Social Science Research Council outlined a proposal for the study of the public library in relation to public administration in the hope that such a study would lay the foundation for a better understanding on the part of both librarians and public administrators of the importance of the library as a social and educational institution and for more adequate support for it on that basis. To this end, it seemed important that the study should concern itself with the relation of the library to local, state, and national governments, with analyses of the various services rendered by the library to its public, with analyses of the groups within the community which constitute the library's public and the character of materials furnished each group, with analyses of the costs of the different types of service, and with considerations of the size of governmental units or divisions which might support library service most effectively. Failing of support at the hands of the Social Science Research Council, the study was made possible through a grant from the Carnegie Corporation to the Graduate Library School, and is now being prosecuted by the School as a whole with responsibility for major aspects placed upon Mr. Arnold Miles, a student of municipal government, Professor Carleton B. Joeckel, a student of library administration, and Professor Douglas Waples, a student of community reading. Federal and state aid for libraries, the major objectives of library service, the elements of the population served by libraries, the relation of school and public libraries, larger library units and regional libraries, budgetary practices, unit costs for various library services, and financial support will be brought under review. The study was begun in October 1933 and will be carried on until 1935. Different types of library organization throughout the country are being considered by the staff, and the results of other studies carried on independently by libraries and students outside the School and within are being considered in connection with it.

The Rosenwald County Library Demonstrations in the South. By the Graduate Library School. In 1929 the Rosenwald Fund adopted as a part of its general work the development of a library program for the South. In this program it sought to provide library service for Negroes as well as for whites and adopted the following measures to this end: (1) It provided financial assistance to libraries in eleven Southern counties in return for which library service was to be extended to both races including service to city and county schools on a county-wide basis; (2) It provided scholarships for Negro students at Hampton Institute

and other library schools; (3) It provided scholarships for men at the Library School of Emory University; (4) It financed a summer institute for Negro librarians at Spelman College in Atlanta in 1931; and (5) It contributed to the support of state library agencies in Alabama, Arkansas, South Carolina, and Tennessee where such agencies had not previously existed. For the support of the county library demonstrations it appropriated slightly over a half million dollars, this amount being made available to the counties for a five-year period according to a special matching formula.

These demonstrations are now in their fifth year. The survey has been undertaken by Professor Louis R. Wilson, of the School, and Mr. Edward Wight, of the University of Chicago, who has been involved in the surveys of thirty-five liberal arts colleges related to the Methodist Episcopal Church, the University of Chicago, and the North Central Association.

The purposes of this survey are: (1) To describe the organization, development, and operation of the libraries; (2) To evaluate their services; this will involve comparisons with the service of other libraries within and without the area; and (3) To determine, on the basis of the experience and value of the demonstrations, the most effective plans for future library development within the area. It will concern itself with the social and economic background of the libraries and will supplement the study on public administration and, in turn, will be supplemented by it.

The New York Study. By Douglas Waples. This study undertakes to show with more definiteness than is customary in library reports (a) the proportion of each sex-occupational group in the community represented in the registration records at the public library, (b) the relative amount of reading obtained from the public library by each group during 1931-32 and 1932-33, (c) the proportions of the public library population that borrows different numbers of books per year, (d) the relative number of loans to each group in the more popular subjects of non-fiction, and (e) the more popular writers of fiction.

Such information secured by analysis of public library records is checked by data obtained from all persons examined by the State Adjustment Service, concerning the amount and character of reading matter obtained from each of the local sources—e.g., public library, bookstore, rental library, news stand, etc. Comparisons to date show that the reading obtained from the public library by the State Adjustment Service patrons agrees closely, group for group, with the description of reading obtained by analysis of the public library records.

This study is financed by the American Association for Adult Education. It has been based upon the Fordham, Woodstock, 125th Street, 42nd Street, and Seward Park branches of the New York Public Library, and has enjoyed the active support, encouragement, and very material assistance of the public library system.

The South Chicago Study. By Douglas Waples. In this current study of the reading behavior of South Chicago, a community of 73,000 population, an effort is being made to describe differences in the amount, character, and sources of materials read by corresponding groups in four areas shown by analysis of census data to represent different degrees of social organization. The cooperation of the Chicago Public Library has made it possible to show the relation of reading obtained from the public library to other reading. Such comparisons show clearly the extent to which print is useful as a medium for the circulation of ideas on contemporary issues as contrasted with other media, which varies widely from group to group and among the areas studied. They show also the relative importance of the public library as contrasted with other agencies for the distribution of reading matter, and this in terms of the subjects, types of publications, and authors preferred by each important population group.

The data are obtained by house-to-house canvass of the areas shown by the census to exhibit wide differences in delinquency rates, density of population, economic and educational status and other characteristics of social organization. They are also obtained by schedules filled out by the various local groups—e.g., women employed by the telephone exchange, members of different trade unions, different church congregations, political organizations, of different nationalities—Polish, German, Mexican, et al., and associations like the American Legion and Rotary clubs that include persons from several economic strata. The study is made possible through the cooperation of the Social Science Research Committee of the University of Chicago, several social organizations in the district, and workers supplied by the Federal Emergency Relief Administration.

North Central Association of Colleges and Secondary Schools Survey of Library Standards for Institutions of Higher Education. By Douglas Waples. The survey undertakes to determine the aspects of college library administration that are (a) capable of objective description and (b) closely correlated with the excellence of the institution as a whole. Extensive information concerning the various aspects of college libraries shows that information on the following items is most clearly indicative of college library excellence—(a) expenditures for books over a period from three to five years, (b) funds spent for salaries for library personnel, weighted according to student enrollment, (c) the number of general and special reference books contained in the catalog of the titles appearing in the Shaw List, (d) the number of general and scholarly periodicals subscribed to of those listed by Hilton to be published in the *North Central Association Record*, April 1934, (e) the quality of the general collection as indicated by the number and variety of titles accessioned for each of the various departments, (f) the amount and distribution of student loans as indicated by individual records of student reading, and (g) the amount and distribution of loans to faculty members of publications in their own professional fields.

The routine reports required by the North Central Association from member institutions should in a few years produce data on these points sufficient to improve considerably the criteria for college library excellence now available.

History of the Literature of Scholarship. By Pierce Butler. In advanced reference work and in the book selection of scholarly libraries, there is obvious need for a broader study of the content and trends in factual literature than is provided by enumerative bibliography. The present project, an experiment with a possible technique for the field, consists of an analysis of the record of American non-literary books, published A. D. 1900-1915, with a parallel study of the history of scholarship during the same period.

Origin of Printing in Europe. By Pierce Butler. A book on the invention of typography is being prepared. This is an attempt to present in English all of the available data, and to discuss it in the light of the latest British and continental investigations.

History of Libraries in Islam. By William Randall and Mrs. W. M. Mackensen. It is a well-known fact that the renaissance of scholarship in Europe after the Middle Ages owed much to Mohammedan sources. Much of Greek learning was preserved and communicated to Europe through the retranslation of Arabic translations of the originals. Great libraries flourished in Islam from the eighth century on. This study has been in process for the past five years. The source material is primarily contemporary Arabic works. The work has progressed to a point at which it seems possible to produce an outline of the history of libraries and scholarship in Medieval Islam. This aspect of the study is now receiving consideration.

Principles of Classification and Subject Cataloging. By William Randall. Before the allied fields of classification and subject cataloging can be put upon a research basis, there is required a set of definitions and principles, assumptions, and problems which will make a framework within which to work. Work on a monograph in which an attempt will be made to bring about a greater degree of order in this field is now in process.

A History of Ancient Roman, Medieval, and Renaissance Libraries. By James Westfall Thompson and others. This study deals with the history and development of libraries in Europe from the ancient Roman period through the Middle Ages. Attention is given to early church and monastic libraries; the libraries of individual countries and cultural movements; paleography, papyrus, parchment, and paper; the medieval scriptorium; library cataloging and classification; prices of manuscripts and books, etc. Professor Thompson is being assisted by a number of research workers, several of whom have been engaged in investigating materials in various European countries.

A Comparative Study of Cataloging Rules of Various Countries. By J. C. M. Hanson. It is hoped that the results of this study may be embodied in a monograph which will be of some service to students of cataloging problems in libraries and schools; further, that it may be of assistance in bringing about greater uniformity and harmony in practice and thus further plans and efforts for cooperation and consequent saving and economy in the providing of accurate and lasting bibliographical records of the book resources of libraries, incidentally also promoting and facilitating the development of union catalogs and similar bibliographical publications.

Study of Student Reading. By Leon Carnovsky. This study was begun in October 1931, and its general nature and first results were described in the *Library Quarterly*, January 1933. The dormitory library, with which the study deals, was established with the essential purpose of encouraging and stimulating students to read worth while books beyond the reading they would ordinarily do in connection with their course work. An attempt is being made to describe the kind of reading done, how students of different kinds of scholastic attainment compare in the amount and kind of reading they engage in, and how reading is related to scholarship and intelligence. Interest in this study is accentuated by reason of the fact that it runs concurrently with the new educational plan of the University of Chicago.

Study of Reading in the International House. By Leon Carnovsky. This study bears some resemblance to the foregoing study of the dormitory library in that its major function is the provision of worthy literature for students. The project differs from the former, however, in two major respects: the students and the book collection. The students represent both sexes; they are in the great majority graduate students and college graduates; they represent many different nations and races. These variations permit interesting and valuable comparisons in the reading of college graduates.

In the second place the book collection is organized entirely for purposes of leisure or non-collateral reading. The collection is much more extensive, yet hardly less carefully chosen. The study is in part projected to the end of determining the relative popularity of specific authors and titles. Much work along this line has already been done, although the findings have not yet been published.

The Chicago Metropolitan Library Study. By Leon Carnovsky, in cooperation with the Graduate Library School, the Chicago Library Club, and with the assistance of the Federal Emergency Relief Administration. A survey is being made of public library resources and facilities in the Chicago metropolitan area. The purpose of the investigation is to gather information concerning the organization, administration, support, services, and holdings of the libraries in the area, including school libraries.

In addition to the data based on library service proper the 1930 census is being studied with a view to determining the size and constitution of the population in the area without library service as contrasted with the population now enjoying library service in some measure.

Aside from its theoretical interest, the study when completed, should have at least two effects of fundamental importance. First, it will permit libraries to evaluate their own resources, methods, and effectiveness in terms of other libraries serving a similar constituency. Such evaluation should lead to a general improvement in library service, especially on the part of libraries which are inadequately providing it. Secondly, the study, by indicating concretely the population groups to whom the library service in anything more than elementary form is not available, should

stimulate professional librarians to take action toward improving the situation.

A Study of the Distribution of Library Resources. By Louis R. Wilson. In this study an attempt is being made to indicate the distribution, by states, and in some instances by counties and individual communities, of libraries, books, magazines, newspapers, and other means of conveying ideas. Gross data concerning numbers of volumes in libraries of various sorts, number of library card holders, per capita circulation and library support, circulation of magazines, and newspapers, and the number of bookstores, movie theatres, and radios, are presented in tabular and map form. The study is also concerned with the social and economic background of the various states and sections which promote or retard library development. The results of the study should be of use in library planning for communities, states, and sections.

Nationalism and Internationalism in Children's Literature. By Helen Martin. This is a comparative study of the adventure story with other types of children's literature as exemplified by an analysis of twenty-five titles in terms of the frequency and character of national and international ideas presented, based on their popularity in libraries and bookstores with boys and girls in fifteen European nations and the United States. Other factors such as the relation of the rise of national movements to production, diffusion in home and foreign markets through number and size of editions, and varying expressions of the adventure story in different national units will be considered. Conclusions are: (1) Since the adventure story contains more ideas of an international character than other types, it will tend to be more popular with all nations; (2) In proportion as international ideas are expressed in other types, they will prove successful in other than the country of origin; (3) The percentage of international ideas required to insure the success of a title in foreign markets; (4) The deterring effect of titles, embodying ideas, traditions, customs peculiar to a given country in other nations. It is hoped that such a study will have a definite bearing not only in evaluating reading preferences of boys and girls in this and other countries, but also on the economic aspects of the book industry, whether in the juvenile or adult field.

A Study of the Relation between Public Library Reference Service and Other Information Agencies. By Helen Darsie. The purpose of this study is to define the position of the library as an institution supplying information service as contrasted with its function of supplying books and reading material. In order to determine the relative importance of the library as a source of information, it is necessary to measure its service in terms of its total information facilities and of the use made of these facilities. Information agencies considered in this study are government offices, public institutions such as museums and schools, private and commercial organizations, special libraries sponsored by individuals, business houses and newspapers, and all other organizations from which the public secures answers to specific requests for information.

Methods of evaluating resources and service have been worked out experimentally in one community, and it is planned to secure comparable data from two other communities. The measurement of resources is considered in terms of holdings of information materials including books, pamphlets, correspondence files and other ephemeral materials, and in terms of the personnel of those organizations or departments dealing with requests for information. The actual use of the various agencies is determined both in terms of service supplied by the organizations and in terms of the use of information agencies by individuals, the former to be obtained by measuring the quantity and quality of service provided by each organization, and the latter by sampling representative groups in the community to determine how they would secure information on certain specific questions.

With records of the various information agencies showing what questions are asked, why they are asked and who asks them, and with statements from various groups in the community indicating what sources they use, it should be possible to evaluate the position of the library as one of the many organizations to which people turn for information.

The Relation between Library Reading and Class Instruction in American Arts Colleges. By E. W. McDiarmid, Jr. The purposes of this study are: (1) To identify the relative use of the library for reserve and non-reserve materials by students of different sex-class groups; (2) To determine the relation between scholarship (grade received) and use of the library for different types of reading; (3) To determine the extent to which library support corresponds with student use of the library for various types of material. To these ends the reserve and non-reserve reading of all students during the second semester of 1932-33, for seven arts colleges, has been collected and tabulated. In addition for each student the courses taken and grades received have been obtained for the same period. Thus comparisons will be possible between general scholarship and library reading of different types, scholarship performance in particular subjects and library reading in those fields, amount of library reading in specific course fields with reading in other course fields, amount of library reading in colleges providing much financial support with reading in colleges whose libraries receive less financial aid, etc. The chief techniques to be used will be the comparison of reading done by students grouped according to scholarship rank, class standing in college, sex, and college of attendance. The study should serve to show: (1) For which types of reading the college library is used most; (2) The extent to which satisfactory course work depends on library use; (3) The factors which determine to a large extent how much the college library will be used.

A Study of the Libraries of Du Page County. By Lee Wachtel. The Du Page County study deals with library support and library service. Each of the eight or more independent library systems within the county is studied with respect to book holdings, geographical and occupational distribution of registrants, financial support, administrative methods and technical processes. Frequency of circulation of titles in selected classes has been noted and analyzed and

exact analyses of the population groups using the libraries have been made and presented in graphic or map form.

Although it is still too early to predict the implications of the findings, it is already apparent that the results will be of interest not only to librarians in the county affected but also to persons concerned with the problem of library service unhampered by the restrictions of political limitations. The study may well point to the development of a new type of library service. At all events it should furnish an interesting comparison of service furnished by independent libraries and that of a central county library.

A Scheme of Classification for Religion, Theology, and Church History. By Jeanette Murphy. This study undertakes to provide a scheme of classification for religion and theology, embodying also church history, based in general on the classification issued by the Library of Congress in 1927, and intended chiefly for the use of Catholic libraries and book collections. Large collections of books on religion in the Central West have been brought under review and later the investigation will be continued in eastern libraries, particularly those of New York and Washington. Study of bibliographies of the subject, of classification systems and the literature of classification, will supplement the examination and analysis of books.

The History of American Libraries before A.D. 1800. By Thomas Keys. This is a study of institutional origins and developments. Many books and papers are available which record the histories of particular libraries, but, as yet, there is very little in the way of synthetic treatment. This study attempts to discover the controlling social, economic, and cultural factors in early American librarianship and the types of libraries to which they gave rise. The approach to the subject has been made through special work in other departments of the University, viz. in American History and in Early American literature.

An Analysis of the Reading Situation in Montreal. By Mrs. Mary Duncan Carter. This investigation is based on the activities of the four major public libraries in Montreal, and consists largely of a geographical and occupational analysis of library patronage as compared with the population at large. The place of the parish library in the life of the community is explored, and some consideration is given to its possibilities in a future library program. Since agencies other than the library are important as sources of reading matter, a single occupational group is being studied in considerable detail, to the end of evaluating the relative importance of various sources in the reading done by that particular group. In short, the first part of the study is concerned with the *library reading* of all groups; the second part, with the *total reading* of a single group.

An Evaluation of Subject Cataloging and Classification with Reference to Specialized Libraries. By Grace Osgood Kelley. This study is an attempt to measure the relative values of a close classification and a subject catalog as tools leading the users of a specialized library to the subject content of its books. One of the assumptions is that the users of such a library are apt to require all of the information available in its contents on a given subject. The problem is to discover whether a close classification or a subject catalog are the most efficacious for this purpose.

One method of doing this, for example, is to choose a specific subject and count the number of pages appearing in books under the classifications number assigned to this subject. The subject is then found in the subject-catalog, and a count made of the number of pages thus indexed. Finally, the library is methodically searched for material on the subject, and a count made of the number of pages thus obtained. The relations between these three counts give some idea of the relative and absolute values of classifications and subject-catalogs as indexes to the subject-content of the library.

Survey of the Use of the Library of the School of Divinity, of the University of Chicago. By Lucy W. Markley. The purpose of this survey is to provide a better classification of the library of the School of Divinity from the point of view of its users and of preparing suitable subject entries in this field so that students in the School may have a subject catalog which adequately supplements the revised classification. In order to determine how successfully the collection functions as it is classified and cataloged at present it is necessary to record the various transactions between the library and its users. Methods have been devised for securing records of such transactions and the records themselves have been assembled and are now being analyzed and interpreted.

Spring Pools

These pools that, though in forests, still reflect
The total sky almost without defect,
And like the flowers beside them, chill and shiver,
Will like the flowers beside them soon be gone,
And yet not out by any brook or river,
But up by roots to bring dark foliage on.

The trees that have it in their pent-up buds
To darken nature and be summer woods—
Let them think twice before they use their powers
To blot out and drink up and sweep away
These flowery waters and these watery flowers
From snow that melted only yesterday.

——From *West-Running Brook*, By Robert Frost
Courtesy of Henry Holt & Co.

The Book Binder Looks At The Library

By W. ELMO REAVIS

President, Pacific Library Binding Company, Los Angeles, Cal.

WITH so many persons scrutinizing the library, if the book binder remains aloof, he must be peculiar indeed. Each observer is impelled to such scrutiny by his individual motive; the taxpayer because he furnishes the public funds for library support; the alderman because he assigns to the library its dole from those funds; and the library binder because his meal ticket issues from the library out of those funds.

In more affluent days, few libraries had income sufficient to bind as many books as they desired—or as the book binder hoped for. And more recently, in a depression era, the disparity between books that need binding and books that actually go to the bindery, is even more pronounced. The book binder's only consolation is that the seller of new books fares even worse than he. In fact some libraries are becoming almost strangers to new books, and content themselves with their old classics and other slow-moving titles, which they have the binder reclothe in arresting new costumes. These "brighter bindings" have saved many a library's circulation from deflation, as not a few can testify!

The use of rebinds is no make-shift, but constitutes commendable economy, provided rebinding is confined to books that possess fair to good papers, reasonable margins, and at least a modicum of reader interest. And provided, above all else, that such books are essentially unmended copies.

Gross sins are committed in the name of book mending; whether by CWA gratuitants, or by designated "book repairers", or by whoever conceives of gummed strips, parchment papers or their like, and sometimes even surgical tapes, as being sort of ball-and-chain restraints, properly to be slapped onto book leaves that might otherwise escape from their bindings! The pity is that all this is done as though it were a correct approach to eventual rebinding!

Isn't it like tarring and feathering an overwrought individual, preparatory to trying to cure him of nervousness? Why not give the book the cure immediately, if at all? Rebind it without having to remove ball-and-chain injuries and effects—and so permit making a sound serviceable volume sans preliminary ado.

Here are a pair of rules for the workroom; they are simple, homely, often forgotten, but really important. Their flagrant disregard occasions loss and annoyance to libraries and to binders alike:

Rule 1. If a book is *ever* to be rebound, mend it as little as possible, and send it to the bindery immediately when a loosened or shabby condition threatens the loss of leaves.

Rule 2. If a book is *never* to be rebound, mend it as well as you can, and as many times as you deem practicable; *then discard it.*

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Librarians, in the eyes of their book binders, are chiefly to be commended when neither over-zealous nor notably careless in the matter of book binding details. Accurate book counts and adequate necessary instructions are of course wanted, but latitude is desirable in what the binder would consider technical details. There is, for example, no occasion for the librarian's marking book by book the color of material to be used on the ordinary run of rebinds. The binder greatly prefers general instructions for the lot. If certain books do require certain colors, they should necessarily be marked to so indicate, and—equally important—they should be segregated from the remainder of the order upon which color designation for individual books is omitted. But needless marking is an indefensible waste for the library, and necessitates useless work for the binder, who then has to examine book by book to ascertain what is so marked.

Binders equally appreciate, and librarians are advantaged by, some latitude in the matter of style of lettering that is to be employed in rebinding. It is now a pleasure to think that the time has passed when uniformity in appearance shall be considered the principal objective to be attained in rebinding. We want to remember indulgently those faithful upholders of tradition whose shelves, in years gone by, we were requested to fill with uniform uni-colored bindings. We wonder now that we were so slow in persuading them away from such deadly dull and uninteresting vistas!

Uniformity in position of shelf-numbers may still be an allowable concession to the profession. But colors, brightness, variety, even surprises, if in good taste, are to be commended and encouraged; and this ought to include both lettering and covering fabrics. Recent excursions into colored foils and inks, in lieu of gold lettering, are the result of this desire for color effect and variety, quite as much as they are an effort to equalize the soaring prices of gold leaf, which so long was considered the only suitable material for lettering books. An increasing demand for colored foils with good wearing qualities, as well as fine appearance, is spurring manufacturers to competitive efforts. Many such foils will now adhere and wear quite as well as gold leaf on fabrics. Only on leather is gold lettering ideal. On cloth, both gold and the best of colored foils are more or less transient if subjected to hard service. Either is satisfactory for the usual run of library rebinds.

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The binder needs only to observe the type of library in order to know pretty well what he may expect in

the packages of periodicals received from such library for binding. Certain ones do make up their volumes accurately, including indexes whether published separately or within the volumes themselves. But a quite numerous type of library sends just what is at hand, complete or otherwise. This makes it impossible for the binder to avoid the question: Who ought to supply "back numbers" and missing indexes, the binder or the library? And he certainly leans to the view that it is the professional duty of the library to accumulate and arrange its material ready for binding.

Comparatively few libraries do this uniformly and accurately; many seemingly do not attempt to do it. They just depend upon their binder's ascertaining and supplying what may be lacking to complete their volumes—and generally he does so. It should be observed right here that, if the binder is as capable in business as in book binding, he will make a regular "service charge" per copy, in addition to the usual price for supplying the parts. Nothing discourages avoidable services like charging for them! But even this cost does not always prove to be a corrective—especially with those libraries where there intervene purchasing departments, authorizing officers and various "red tape" practices between library and binder. Cause and effect seemingly need to be reasonably proximate in order to be corrective of abuses.

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Cost of transportation is of added importance to libraries, because of the fact that all material for binding must be moved from the library to the bindery and then back. This raises the question: Shall transportation be invoiced separately from binding, or shall rates for binding include necessary transportation? As a matter of convenience to libraries, simple inclusive invoices are preferable. But the whole matter of pricing library binding needs to be understood before this question is finally answered.

It is easy to see that, when an individual, or non-library customer, offers a book for binding, the binder should charge him for its actual stock, its actual labor, its proportional "overhead" and a profit. If the binder's cost-finding and accounting system is modern and kept-up, he can do this accurately. But when a library sends the binder a lot of books and periodicals for binding, the binder does not ordinarily handle the separate volumes as distinct units. Rather he groups the material into broad classifications—by sizes and covering materials, or into rebinds and periodicals, or into such other divisions as he finds desirable for reasons of economical production. Into each of these groupings he may introduce similar volumes from one or more other customers, until "lots" are formed that are suitable for the actual shop operations of binding. His cost accounting will then be concerned with the lots; and each unit will be assigned its numerical proportion of the total lot cost.

Library price schedules are formulated from the records accumulated by thus working lots. Individual volumes may have cost above or below the average but, when *priced in lots*, the rates are equitable alike to library and to binder. Volumes which do not readily classify into some usual lot, are commonly worked (as they should be) as "specials" and are priced accordingly.

If cost of transportation is to be added to gross cost of manufacture and distributed into average cost per volume, it should be observed that cost of transportation is based on the dual facts of weight and distance carried. A bindery price-schedule can easily include allowances for transportation that are stepped-up in approximate agreement with increasing sizes (and therefore weights) of the volumes priced, but those price-schedules can not readily be calibrated to reflect distance of transport. This accentuates the problem of whether to average extremes and invoice near and distant customers alike, or to charge actual binding at average rates, and invoice the transportation separately to each customer. It would seem that, in reasonable fairness, and at the same time for convenience of the library, so long as the variation in cost of transportation does not exceed a moderate amount per volume, it may as well be averaged and charged to customers uniformly as a part of the cost of binding. But where transportation constitutes a considerable item, it should be invoiced separate from and in addition to schedule prices for the book binding.

In accordance with this theory of cost accounting and pricing, the idea prevails among library binders that all transportation costs (other than by mail or express) within a radius of five hundred miles from a bindery can properly be averaged as a part of the cost of binding, and that proportional allowances ought to be made on shipments from greater distances, provided the excess above such allowances is specifically invoiced to the customers. This conclusion, if adhered to, must have a tendency to restrict distances to which library books will be sent for binding, and it is therefore sound from an economic standpoint. No library, that is able to obtain satisfactory library binding near by, will subject itself needlessly to long loss of use of its books, as well as possible excess charges for the transportation of them.

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At the present time, when both libraries and binders are bent upon discovering economies in production of bookbinding, there is one saving which a greater number might readily effect. It is the elimination of lettering-magazines by the "match rub" method. Rubs, with their consequent expense of maintenance and application, are not necessary in order to assure uniform lettering. At least one state library association, for ten years past, has sanctioned what it designates as Standardized Lettering for periodicals. The system has been adopted by libraries of every character in the state in question, including university, college, city, county, school, and special libraries. Its use necessitates, once for all, a change over to the Standardized Lettering. Thereafter uniformity is assured, regardless of whatever binder may do the work from time to time, and all cost of matching rubs is eliminated.

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The binder can not avoid a feeling of wonder that purchasing departments, and professional purchasing agents, in so many instances still cling to archaic methods of buying library binding. Articles of usual man-

ufacture, and even specific "jobs", can doubtless be requisitioned, bid upon and awarded by standard methods of purchasing procedure. But library binding differs from these. It is a matter of recurring *service*; its details are considerable; to be of greatest value to the library it should be performed with the least delay possible; and its every element points to need of direct contact between librarian and book binder so far as is prudent and practicable.

The purchasing department, as a professional buyer, should of course select the binder and approve the schedule of prices to apply for a given period, which prices should be based upon adequate definite specifications that have the joint approval of librarian and purchasing agent. The librarian should be furnished a copy of the agreed price schedule and should be advised as to the aggregate amount of money apportioned to her library for a specified period. Then she should be allowed a very considerable latitude in the sending of her material to the bindery, without imposition of undue (and disheartening) "red tape" delays.

It is to be desired that some association of purchasing agents will work out a preferred procedure for the recurrent purchase of library binding, and will then advocate its general adoption by professional buyers.

Reader, Know Thyself!

By DR. N. ROUBAKINE

Director, Biblio-Psychological Institute, Lausanne, Switzerland

YOU like reading, don't you? But strictly speaking, what do you do when you read? You will tell me that first of all you learn to know the book you are reading, its subject, its thought, its language. Then you make up your mind as to its interest, whether you like it or not, but is such a reply exact? Is it well founded?

You will confirm that it is, but perhaps you will be very surprised to learn that your very answer proves that you are mistaken. So deeply mistaken that you even do not realize your mistake. The idea you have formed of this book is neither exact nor complete. You think that the book alone constitutes the essential element of reading and you forget the reader! Yes, the reader, that is—yourself.

Stoddard said: "Given the books of a man, it is not difficult to detect therein the personality of the man." And a philosopher once said, long ago: "Tell me what you read and I will tell you what you are." How true this is! In reading a book, each one of us learns not only what it contains, but also it teaches us to know ourselves.

Yes, thanks to reading we learn to know the qualities, the peculiarities of our mind, our temperament, and our character, our interests, our feelings—at times very deep—and which we hide. We discover our needs as well as the standard of our knowledge. Such psychic and social phenomena which would never have been discovered without reading, thus become evident to the attentive reader.

Let us stop to think about the literature we read and the way in which we read it. A certain kind of book pleases and interests us, another kind is boring and annoying. Some people read with avidity the works of Michael Arlen, Thomas Hardy, Harrison Ainsworth and Walter Scott; others can not stand them. Some are delighted by what others consider uninteresting and even absurd. The books, however, remain the same. This difference of judgment does not solely depend on the book, but on the reader. In fact the reader—with his intelligence, his standard of development, his tastes, his interests, desires, feelings, impulses, instincts—confirms himself in each one of his personal opinions and criticisms.

For example. In reading Shakespeare's *Romeo and Juliet* the sentimental reader deplores the death of Juliet whereas the sceptical reader criticizes it vindictively; the reader with a sensitive and analytical mind sorts out his impressions by breaking them up into thousands of details; the imaginative reader visualizes the death scene in local color and sees it as if it were enacted in front of him.

The dissimilarity of people's individualities causes this contradiction of impressions. Consequently, in observing these differences we are able to define the type of each reader, know his psychic, intellectual, moral and other qualities; we can even judge the intensity of his qualities, that is to say, the degree of his development. Now we know what the philosopher meant by his aphorism: "Tell me what you read and I will tell you what you are."

Nevertheless, the self-study of the reader is not as simple as it might appear at first. Take for example, the man who wants to read something melancholy—this is a characteristic case for it proves the feelings of the reader at the time. Does it prove that he is always depressed? Certainly not. If one man prefers melancholy reading when his life is anything but sad, it is only because he is conscious of the contrast and he likes it. Another might look for the melancholy in order to overcome his own suffering; he assimilates the descriptions of suffering more intense than his own. Life is not necessarily all sorrow, but each one of us feels the need of representing it as such and even crying over it a little. It is the relief of unloading our pent-up feelings for which we are all looking. Is this not significant? There are, finally, those who turn to melancholy books in order to understand their own suffering and learn how better to face it.

For the sake of an experiment, give your friends Dostoievsky's masterpiece *Crime and Punishment* or Victor Hugo's *Les Miserables* to read. Here the most

diverse human sufferings are described with unequaled ability and depth. Read these novels yourself and then discuss them with others. You will realize the different appreciations there are on sadness and suffering; every one of these appreciations, as each judgment of value, depends on the feelings and other psychic phenomena roused by reading. The finer the reader's soul the more intelligent and learned he is and the deeper and more personal will be his opinion on the main characters of the book. Thus the reader manifests himself in talking of books and of other readers.

Instead of giving your whole attention to the book you read, concentrate on the effect it is producing on yourself and you will discover quite easily the different kinds of feelings which move you most easily, whether sad or happy feelings, good or bad, moral or immoral, social or anti-social.

The same thing applies to the intellectual capacities of the reader. His intellect reveals itself in the ideas and mental pictures and in the opinions he puts forward on the subject of this or that book. If the reader shows interest in scientific subjects, for example in the works of Darwin, Huxley, Ball, Tyndall or Jeans, it means he possesses a certain intellectual culture, a certain store of knowledge; he is interested in scientific studies, in the capacity of thinking, in the need of penetrating into his subject and finding the scientific truth. But the reader's intelligence can also prove itself in novels and poetry which also show up his feelings and the extent and variety of his knowledge. His judgments will differ according to the amount he has read in his life: if only a little, then he will not be able to make comparisons but, if on the contrary, he has read a good deal, then he will have developed a capacity for making comparisons, for finding his way in the great variety of novels and authors. It is there that the intelligence of the reader manifests itself.

There are a great many interesting cases with reference to this subject, both striking and ridiculous. Some readers will discard a book they have begun just because they caught sight of the word God which shocked them for, having no religious feelings, they do not admit such reading. Others, on the contrary, will not read a book which does not mention God. Such variance of taste obviously defines the readers and not the book. And then take the number of people who even consider *Ivanhoe* and *Kenilworth* too serious! There are other readers who find in Walter Scott too much description, too many stories of adventure and horrors. These want the book to show them the sanctuary of human souls in its most intimate depths, appealing above all to their feelings.

Such exacting demands define the readers' intelligence, the sensitiveness of his soul and the value of his judgments.

The character and temperament of a person also manifests itself during the reading of a book; weak-willed people allow themselves to be influenced, others on the other hand, remain unmoved. These are the active minded. Certain readers are very easily influenced, they agree with the last book they have read. Having few or no ideas, lacking in feelings and personal will, they submit themselves quite naturally to the thoughts and emotions of others. But there are readers with independent souls who do not allow themselves to be influenced except to the extent of reviving the story by allowing it to filter into their own soul. It is only when their own ideas and their own feelings coincide with those roused by their reading, that they agree with the book. Then there are strange readers who possess the spirit of contradiction, denying where the book confirms and confirming where the book denies; obstinate readers, amateurs of controversy and dispute. One of these people even confessed that he read solely for the pleasure of contradicting. It is easy for those who observe readers to recognize their type.

In reading any kind of literature, the personal qualities of the reader inevitably betray themselves even down to those which are hidden the deepest; his beliefs and his convictions, his unconscious impulses, his prejudices—intolerance, superstition, kindness, wickedness—which he deliberately tries to hide, not only from the others but from himself. In reading everything comes out and makes itself felt. Nothing remains hidden.

Often the opinions of men and women on the same subject do not agree. Why? The difference of sex has a great deal to do with it. Not only the education, but the anatomic and physiological nature of men and women differ. This difference of taste has often been noted in public libraries.

In 1922 the International Institute of Bibliological Psychology undertook an interesting research. It analyzed the books taken by the subscribers of the People's House Library at Lausanne. This Institute was the first to make certain discoveries of interest on this subject. In the case of women, detective novels have the fourteenth place and with men the seventh. The sexual question interests women much less than men; it has but the twelfth place while with men, the fifth. The demand for books on morality is the fourth with women and the sixth with men. Women are more sensitive to the sufferings of others and has the second place; with men it is the fifth. More convincing still are the reactions of men and women towards beauty: with women beauty takes the sixth place and with men the nineteenth. Women also read more for pleasure and distraction and are particularly keen on war subjects. Sex therefore manifests itself in the choice of reading and in the way of reading, in reactions during and after reading, in the opinion of the book.

Our nationality and the race to which we belong also influence our judgments. A Swiss will discard what a Russian, for instance, will find remarkable and vice versa. The French, and especially the Germans, hate translations. Russians dislike Serbian, Bulgarian and Hebrew translations. On the other hand they love English and Dickens. Byron, Galsworthy and J. S. Mill are very much read in Russia.

The reader's age also influences his judgment. In order to be convinced of this we need only take the example of an old man and a child reading the *Bible*. The child is not conscious of the respect which the old man feels for the Holy Scriptures. The *Bible* rouses in the one and in the other quite different impulses. This difference of age is also felt in other cases. For

instance, youth is deeply influenced by detective and adventure stories while middle-aged people remain quite unmoved by them.

The choice of our reading is equally influenced by our profession. The ones turn to books which refer to their work in order to find indications or practical advice; others, on the contrary, avoid this kind of literature, arguing that they have enough of this subject in their daily occupations. Therefore they chose subjects which form a contrast to their ordinary lives, to their needs and their means of livelihood. It is thus that on the one hand a poor man lets himself be fascinated by novels describing millionaires and on the other hand, materially minded people are enthralled by fantastic tales, utopias, authors such as Zola or George Eliot. Thus also the success of comic films is explained. For that same reason, we have also known old men incapable of tearing themselves away from the tales of Perrault, Grimm and Sheherazade.

But what makes itself most felt in our attitude towards a book in the course of reading, is the epoch, the century, and even the year, the month, the day and the hour with which the story deals. In short: the moment. Thus a considerable number of books which represented the category of best sellers before the War, are now no longer of any interest; they leave us quite cold. Let us note that the book has remained the same; it is we, the readers, who have changed. The painful experiences thrust upon us by the War, have deeply affected us.

The season also creates an impression on the reader. There has existed for a very long time a so-called estival literature which corresponds to the period of rest—the reader's holidays. Spring is more favorable for novels and lyrical poetry, while even an amusing and humorous book fails to distract our depression on a grey, dull autumn day.

The century in which we live has even greater influence on our reading. Each century has its own tastes, its feelings, its habits. That explains why writers, much in vogue in their day, are no longer read and, having earned the sad reputation of being dull, are forgotten.

Each one of us, as a reader, depends on the historical hour in which we live and which leaves its mark on our mentality. Every hour of history affects the country we live in, our government, our social, family and personal existence. It is enough to recall what we suffered during the War. The march of history is nothing but the progress of a very heavy vehicle which crushes and mutilates us on its way.

It is interesting to note that even the children are not exempt from this influence. There is a story told by Mme Franziska Baumgarten, the eminent Swiss psychologist, of the children of today in whom the past ten or fifteen years have shown such a great change. The War killed a great deal of the human in them. A school master, while examining the intelligence of a child of twelve, said to him: "Today there was a train accident. Seventeen people were killed. I am told it is of little importance. Is this true?" An intelligent child should answer "no". But the boy of twelve replied: "Oh, yes, it is only a very small accident". "But how can you say such a thing?" the examiner exclaimed indignantly. "Think of what you are saying—seventeen people killed". "That is nothing," the boy replied, "during the War ten thousand people were killed every day." Every one of us, without exception, interprets what he reads in his own way.

Generally one thinks that the author alone creates a book. This is not true. While reading a book, the readers create for themselves what they read, but they create it according to their own likeness. One puts into it what he would like to find, the other does not see what is disagreeable to him. Consequently the book must be visualized from a double point of view: that of the author and that of the reader. Reading is the product of the mental work of two persons, not one.

We can deduct from this fact many points worthy of thought:

1. In reading a book, let us remember that we only know what it contains to the extent of our creative powers and our own perception.
2. The qualities we attribute to a book are our own—our intelligence, our character, our temperament, the standard of our knowledge, our thoughts, our feelings and our desires. The result of reading depends on the reader, on the knowledge which reading gives him, on the feelings and thoughts it inspires.
3. No reader interprets the perception of a book in the same way as the author. What reaches the reader is different from what the author introduced into his book. Finally, the reader will judge himself, his own opinions, but never the book.

We conclude that each reader, especially if he wants to acquire knowledge and draw some profit from his reading, must only read the books which suit him the best. Thus chosen, they influence the reader more deeply, for he gives greater attention to what he reads and the impressions engrave themselves deeper on his mind. He assimilates it better and derives greater satisfaction from the intellectual nourishment it provides. Both international and national literature is sufficiently complete for any person to select the subjects which interest him the most and the style of interpretation which best suits him.

"Beauty means this to one person, perhaps, and that to the other. And yet when any one of us has seen or heard or read that which to him is beautiful, he has known an emotion which is in every case, the same in kind, if not in degree; an emotion precious and uplifting. A choir-boy's voice, a ship in sail, an opening flower, a town at night, the song of the blackbird, a lovely poem, leaf shadows, a child's grace, the starry skies, a cathedral, apple trees in spring, a thoroughbred horse, sheepbells on a hill, a rippling stream, a butterfly, the crescent moon—the thousand sights or sounds or words that evoke in us the thought of beauty—these are the drops of rain that keep the human spirit from death by drought. They are a stealing and a silent refreshment that we perhaps do not think about but which goes on all the time. The war brought a kind of revolt against beauty in art, literature, and music, a revolt that is already passing, and that I am sure will pass. It would surprise any of us if we realized how much store we unconsciously set by beauty, and how little savour there would be left in life if it were withdrawn. It is the smile on the earth's face, open to all, and needs but the eyes to see, the mood to understand."

——From *Literature and Life in Candelabra*, By John Galsworthy
Courtesy of Charles Scribner's Sons

Librarian Authors

CAPTAIN DUDLEY W. KNOX, librarian at the Navy Department, Washington, D. C., was born at Fort Walla Walla, Washington Territory. He graduated from the United States Naval Academy in 1896 and from the U. S. Naval War College in 1913.



Captain Dudley W. Knox

His war services include the Spanish War, Philippine Insurrection, Boxer Rebellion, Mexican Intervention and the World War. In addition to campaign medals he has been awarded the Navy Cross, Commander St. Michael and St. George (British), and Commander St. Maurice and St. Lazarus (Italian). He has been commander of the U.S.S. Albay; Iris; Shubrick; Wilkes; Decatur; First Torpedo Flotilla; Petrel; Brooklyn; Charleston; and U. S. Naval Station, Guantanamo Bay, Cuba. He participated in skirmishes during 1898 off Havana and Isle of Pines, Cuba; and during 1899 in Philippine Islands at San Fernando, Santo Thomas and Samboanga. He was attached to Flotilla of Destroyers which in 1904 first crossed the Atlantic Ocean and continued through the Mediterranean to the Philippine Islands and North China. He has served as Fleet Ordnance Officer of the Pacific Fleet and Atlantic Fleet, and was on the staff of Admiral W. S. Sims before and during the World War. During 1919 and 1920 he served on the faculty of the Naval War College. In 1921 he retired from the active list, after seventeen years of sea service.

He is author of *The Eclipse of American Sea Power*, published in 1922, *The Naval Genius of George Washington*, 1932, and of numerous professional articles in technical journals and the public press. Twice he has been named Gold Medal Essayist by the U. S. Naval Institute and was at one time Naval Editor of the *Army and Navy Journal* and naval correspondent of the *Baltimore Sun* and the *New York Herald-Tribune*.

Since 1921 he has been in charge of the Office of Naval Records and Library of the Navy Department, which possesses a very extensive collection of official naval manuscript documents from about 1796 to 1920. A large part of the library work in recent years has been the systematic archiving of this collection. Selected World War documents of importance have been prepared for printing. The book collection comprises about 75,000 volumes related to naval technology, history and related subjects.

Books Soon to be Reviewed

American Library Association.—Junior Members Round Table. *Library Literature, 1921–1932.*

Supplement to Cannons' *Bibliography of Library Economy, 1876–1920.* Edited by L. M. Morsch.

(Reviewer—James I. Wyer)

Lewis, E. E. and Lesser, Goldie D. *Adventures with Books and Libraries.* Amer. Book Co.

Adventures with books and libraries, learning how to enjoy books, how to study, and how to use dictionaries, encyclopedias, libraries and other reference material.

(Reviewer—Wilma Bennett)

Ormerod, James. *Style in Card Cataloguing.*

By the librarian of the Derby (England) Public Libraries.

(Reviewer—Grace W. Cotts)

Smith, R. D. H., ed. *Library Buildings.* London Library Assn.

Their heating, lighting and decoration. Papers read at the fifty-fifth Annual Conference of the Library Association.

(Reviewer—Samuel H. Ranck)

Boney, C. DeWitt. *A Study of Library Reading in the Primary Grades.* Teachers College, Columbia University.

"It is the purpose of this study to set forth the origin of the aims that have produced library reading, and to examine the techniques for conducting the library reading program as advocated by professional writings, courses of study, and classroom teachers."

(Reviewer—Mary R. Lucas)

THE LIBRARY JOURNAL

April 15, 1934

Editorial Forum

The Art Of Bookbinding

WHY NOT A REVIVAL IN THE ART OF BOOKBINDING?



We certainly have had such a revival in the art of printing. Within a few short years it has become the normal procedure for publishers to employ competent designers of typography before a letter or word is set in the forthcoming book. The result is apparent to any one who cares to compare the output of 1933 with that of 1913 or 1923.

A real improvement is apparent in the design and appearance of trade bindings, but it is sadly lacking so far as the wearing ability of binding materials is concerned. The binding of trade books, edition binding as usually phrased, is a mechanical operation, performed to the accelerating tempo of speedier production and lower costs, a constant drive to increase the one and decrease the other. It is a triumph when a machine designed for a production of 1000 an hour is speeded up to 1500.

Fine! But to do that the binder is driven to use thin, light weight covering materials, which soon become shabby when put to any use. And the printer is driven to use weak fibred paper, thick of bulk but thin of strength, which soon wears out. The combination of weak covers and weak paper drives the librarian in short time to call on the binder to rebind the book and make it presentable and attractive to the reading public.

The "edition" or "trade" binder makes the book from the printed sheets delivered from the press room, and he usually turns over an attractive volume for publisher, seller, purchaser. The book offers a sorry spectacle when it goes to the "library" binder for rebinding. Treatment of a book in a library bindery is none too gentle. The original cover is taken off, the back edge is pounded or pressed in a smashing machine to make it flat, then it is put in a guillotine or pushed up against a rapidly revolving belt of sandpaper and off comes one-sixteenth of an inch from the back.

The book must then be oversewed, by which is meant that instead of sewing through the center of the section folds, the stitching extends approximately 3/16″ in from the back edge, on the side, and the thread travels diagonally downward and out of the back. If this is done by machine the sections are pierced by a row of punches which strike with bullet-like impact to make way for the needles and thread. Each section is pierced in three different places by these rows of punches and needles, sometimes resulting in almost complete perforation if the paper is weak, or brittle, or divided into sections of improper thickness. Books with heavy, stiff paper are "scored" before sewing, which means breaking or weakening the paper fibres. Regardless of whether the oversewing is done by machine or by hand the result is the loss of at least one-quarter of an inch from each inside margin or one-half inch between facing pages, which destroys the proportions of the original margins. (Margins are judged, not by the title page, but by two facing pages of the text, considered as a unit.)

When books with narrow inside margins are oversewed the print is brought so close to the sewing that the reader is driven to forcing the book open, which causes the leaves to part from the sewing edge or the book to break. This is especially true of books with paper of poor flexibility.

Oversewing, nevertheless, with all its undesirable features, is still the best and most practical method of sewing single leaves together, or sewing books of which the folds have been worn out. Librarians will hail the inventive genius of the binder who originates a method of producing a book with a certainty of being more flexible and opening more flatly than one that has been oversewed. But such a book to be practical must have equal strength and durability, and must also cost no more than the oversewed volume.

The past few years have seen real progress in efforts to relieve the drab monotony of library shelves by the increasing use of bright colored fabrics. Credit here belongs to both the cloth manufacturer and the library binder.

After the book has been sewed and the cover fastened on comes the task of the finisher and letterer. Clean-cut, sharply defined stamping of legible letters on the back of the book is the first necessity, but this is not easy to attain. It is due mainly to the difficulty of finding well designed brass type faces. Types of the condensed *sans serif* design known as American Gothic (called "grotesque" in Europe)—which really has not the slightest connection with real gothic lettering—are main reliance of library binderies. The past generation has seen a real advance in the design of printing types, and there is no reason why the future should not show an equal improvement in design of the binder's type face.

Hand finishers almost invariably use nothing but capital letters, because even with capitals the finisher finds it difficult to get his line straight on the back, doubly difficult when he tries to use capitals and lower case letters. There is no doubt that proper use of lower case letters adds to the legibility of the title. There should be a decided improvement in the quality of lettering done by library binders, because they are now using mechanical means for type setting and also for stamping. It needs nothing but effective demand to bring forth matrixes for the better faces of type, and there need be little difficulty in stamping

lines containing both capitals and lower case letters.

It is paper, however, that plays the largest part in the life of the book, and the library binder is in a position to help the library world by joining the librarian in a demand that the publisher choose his paper more wisely. Back of the publisher is of course the paper maker. But he certainly will listen if librarian and binder and printer and publisher join in a demand for a thin, strong, flexible paper produced at no greater cost than the thick blotting paper now so widely used because it gives an appearance of bulk when the volume stands on the shelves of the seller.

Tomorrow's book will undoubtedly be thinner, will occupy less space on the shelf, will handle more easily, will wear better, will be more desirable in every way. *Anthony Adverse* has 1245 pages, yet it bulks but a trifle more than many books with 900 pages less. Here we have an example of how thin paper has brought what would have been an unwieldy size down to near the average, an instructive contrast to some efforts to puff a small book up to the average size by means of thick but weak paper.

All this brings to mind the query why in this country there is not a single school teaching bookbinding in all its branches? Here and there one can find a class giving theoretical instruction, and occasionally a class teaching the rudiments of edition binding. The school of printing in the Carnegie Institute of Technology in Pittsburgh certainly has much to its credit. When and where are we to find a similar school of binding established? Such a school, with a division of research for the examination and testing of materials, would help mightily in a structural and artistic revival of an ancient and worthy art.

J. C. M. Hanson Retires

J. C. M. Hanson Who Has Many Times received public recognition for his work now receives a tribute from the library profession in the form of the April number of the *Library Quarterly* published in his honor. With his retirement this year under the faculty age limit of the University of Chicago, it is fitting to express the deep gratitude felt by the library world for his many achievements, the best known of which are the agreements on catalog rules negotiated between the libraries of the United States, Canada and England. It is also fitting that the medium of this tribute should be the *Library Quarterly* which was established in 1930 while Mr. Hanson was chairman of the Editorial Board and of which he is an Associate Editor.

Since 1890 he has been closely connected with library work, first in the Newberry Library, then at the University of Wisconsin, the Library of Congress and, since 1910, with the University of Chicago. The bibliography of his contributions, listing some seventy articles published since 1889, portrays the many movements for the advancement of librarianship with which he has been actively connected and the several articles sum up his significant achievements in general library science and administration. Those who have known him will cherish this number and it can not help but be a source of inspiration for the younger members of the profession. Impossible it is even to estimate the past and future value of the contributions this pioneer librarian has made to the advancement of library work, but the gratitude, admiration and well wishes of the entire profession go with him as he retires to his rural home in Wisconsin.

A Remarkable Story Of Devotion

A Remarkable Story Of Devotion To The Rosenberg Library at Galveston, Texas, has been revealed with the death of Frank C. Patten, librarian for over thirty years. Not only has he bequeathed to the Library all his property except a small legacy, but the directors of the Library have also discovered that for many years a large part of his salary had been contributed to the running of the Library. During years when the income was insufficient to retain assistants necessary to give the full measure of library service to the Galveston public he quietly paid their salaries out of his own income. It is estimated that not less than $38,000 of his salary has been returned to the Library in this manner. It is fitting indeed that such unusual devotion be revealed in a resolution and memorial by the directors of the Library in behalf of Galveston citizens.

Pamphlet Reading

We Should Be Interested If, Among The subjects for special research, there could be an estimate made of the reading public's attitude toward pamphlet material as compared to bound books. In general pamphlet material and book material supplement each other in the eyes of the student or the person used to research, pamphlets often supplying frontier information on subjects which are just beginning to be explored, while books supplying the more studied and careful opinions of those who are authorities on the subject in hand.

On the other hand, pamphlets have so largely been issued by organizations which have positive points of view to place before the public, that many people discount the value of the facts included. Paper binding, too, being a more ephemeral form, often suggests to a casual reader that the material included is considered by its sponsors as of more temporary importance.

Those who recommend reading or who guide people in their studies have to have public prejudices in mind and govern their suggestions accordingly. We have seen no special study on this subject, and, in view of the general interest and encouragement of popular informational reading, a study of this problem might be of general interest.

Among The Articles scheduled for the May 1 issue are two of unusual importance. The first, entitled "Second-Hand Book Buying for Libraries," will be written by William H. Allen, Philadelphia bookseller. The other, entitled "Recovery by Recovering" is an article relating to the possibility of improving the appearance of rebound library books, written by Edward F. Stevens, Librarian of the Pratt Institute Free Library, Brooklyn, New York.

Library Books Reviewed

University Libraries[1]

AIDED WITH grants from the General Education Board of New York, the University of Chicago has after four years' work completed a "survey". Voluminous and varied, it ranged from classroom procedures to the treatment of alumni, and achieved the distinction, not attained by hundreds of other self surveys in colleges and universities, of being published. The volume under review is one in the series which runs to a dozen or so.

There is no vital reason why other libraries should know what the University of Chicago Libraries think they need, and certainly their reasons for thinking so could not be shared by any save a rival in their immediate vicinity. But all libraries think they need a lot more than they are able to pay for, and Mr. Raney's report provides a display of arguments, survey techniques, and methods of assembling and marshalling wants in battalions, which should prove fruitful for sober study while the action on these proposals is deferred until more favorable days for expanding arrive.

"There is no Library of Congress in Chicago," "Chicago University must save the Mississippi Valley from revolution," "Men of brains and idealism must have one place in their home country to which they can repair with assurance that needed resources will not be lacking," "Chicago must be a bulwark of the world's recorded power in discovery, philosophy, and dreams." (p. 232-3)

So much for why.

The matter of what, forms the bulk of the book. Taking up the various divisions of the University, an historical summary of the growth of the collections devoted to each of the departments belonging is given, and estimates of periodical sets and texts needed. These were by no means hypothetical, but were based on standard bibliographies like the *Union List of Serials, Psychological Index*, Uberwerg's *Grundiss der Geschichte der Philosophie*, Delbosc's *Manuel d'Hispanisant*, to the number of over four hundred, against which holdings were checked and the lacunae evaluated. There is most naturally considerable unevenness in the detail study given to various departments, but the report is reasonably consistent in disclosing great needs in all departments, and the estimates of necessary funds to supply them.

Locating a collection with reference to "leading" collections elsewhere in the United States in volume content, now and at various other periods, is a method frequently used. And the whole is presented in that graphic, crisp, and dramatic style for which Dr. Raney is so justly famed.

—DONALD B. GILCHRIST
Librarian, University of Rochester

[1] Raney, N. Llewellyn. *The University Libraries*. The University of Chicago Survey. Vol. VII. University of Chicago Press. c. 1933. $2.50.

Glossary Of Foreign Words and Phrases[2]

FORMERLY the average public library bought some books in French, German, Italian and Spanish to meet the needs of Americans who had studied these languages or had traveled or lived abroad. Later it supplemented this service by providing books in the languages of the foreign born peoples most largely represented in its community. Then began for librarians the problem of reading publishers' catalogs and critical book reviews in Russian, Polish, Lithuanian and other minor languages (so called), and of classifying and cataloging books in these languages. The present work is a first aid tool in solving this problem for it is "an alphabet of terms in bibliographical and booktrade use compiled from twenty languages," these being both the major and minor European languages.

Although Miss Cowles wrote "to combine in one alphabet a list of such words and phrases as would aid a bibliographer in working in any of the twenty languages it covers," it is useful to persons who have never aspired to be bibliographers—people who select, classify and catalog books in public libraries. The compiler must have had some such in mind because in her preface she says, "This work is not a scholarly dictionary. It is intended for quick and ready reference." The cataloger will also appreciate the alternate blank pages included, which afford space for adding in approximately alphabetical order additional words commonly seen.

Some omissions noted are words frequently seen on title pages, which denote that books are certain forms of fiction, such as *apysaka* (Lithuanian), *powieść* (Polish), *razskazy* (Russian). A valuable addition to the *Bibliographers' Glossary* would be any European cities whose original names differ materially from the Anglicized form, such as "Firenze—Florence"; also cities whose names have changed since the European War, such as "Oslo—Christiania"; "Kaunas—Kovno"; "Lwów—Lemberg."

Miss Cowles is to be commended for starting something for which there has been need in libraries for the last fifteen years, and of which it is hoped an enlarged edition will be published later.

——MARY B. MCLELLAN

[2] Cowles, Barbara. *Bibliographers' Glossary of Foreign Words and Phrases*. 82 pp. N. Y., R. R. Bowker Co., 1933. $2.

Subject Headings For Music[3]

This list of subject headings for music is simply a copy of the subject headings used by the Library of Congress. It was mimeographed by the Music Library Association (a small group of music librarians from universities and large libraries) with the idea that members of the Association would find it useful in solving their own problem. One hundred copies of the list were printed and after supplying their members a few remainders were left which can be purchased. Any music library would find it helpful. Copies may be ordered from Miss Barbara Duncan, Sibley Musical Library, Eastman School of Music, Rochester, N. Y.

[3] *A Provisional List of Subject Headings for Music*. Based on the Library of Congress Classification. Mimeographed by the Music Library Association. 1933. $1.

School Section Needs Members

THE SCHOOL LIBRARY Section of the A.L.A. needs members. Professional solidarity through a truly representative and active professional organization is of the utmost importance for the further development of the school library idea and for the continued interpretation of the true functions of the school library. The section needs the active support of all school librarians and all those who are interested in the extension of library service to schools, so that it may represent them and so that their objectives may be broadened, reinforced and in part accomplished through the results of its work.

There are advantages of membership in the section to school librarians, to schools, and to the library profession, derived through publications brought out by its committees, the school library page in library periodicals, the exhibit booths and information centers at A.L.A. and N.E.A. conferences, and the programs presented at A.L.A. meetings, as well as from the value of working with others who are active in the same field.

School librarians and all others who are interested in library work for schools are invited to join the Section. Membership in the American Library Association is the only other requisite for section membership. Section dues are fifty cents a year. If more convenient, one dollar may be paid for two years' membership. Names and dues should be sent to the treasurer, Miss Charlotte E. Smith, librarian, Harrison Technical High School, 280 West 24 Street Boulevard, Chicago, Illinois.

Current Library Literature

Adult Education

Handbook of adult education in the United States, 1934. 60 E. 42d St., New York: American Association for Adult Education, 1934. cl. vi p.,2 l.,384 p. $1.50 to members; $2. to others.

"Libraries and adult education," by C. H. Milam, p. 70-97? includes list of libraries with specific activities. Many other allusions throughout the volume.

Lundberg, G. A. Training for leisure. *New York Libs.* 14:1-5, 32. Nov., 1933.

Includes entertainment and education from books.

—*See also* Young People (Waldron).

Advertising

—*See* Publicity.

Architecture

The British Museum Newspaper Library, Hendon. Designed by John H. Markham. plan, illus. 9 Queen Anne's Gate, S.W.1, London. *Architects' Journal.* 76:138-140. Aug. 3, 1932.

Additional references in *Architect,* 13:216-218, Aug. 19; London *Times,* May 28, p. 10, 16; 1932.

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Additional references not previously noted: Accepted design for new Central Library, Birkenhead [Eng.], *Builder,* 144:774*a,* May 12, 1933; Bath, wash-house and library [Wolverhampton, Eng.], *Municipal Review* (London), 4:3-4, Jan., 1933.

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Henderson, O. G., and H. G. Rowell. Eyes and the library. illus. Lib. Jour. 59:237-242. Mar. 15, 1934.

Howson, Roger. Library lighting. [Editorial.] Lib. Jour. 59:256. Mar. 15, 1934.

Warren, D. M. Library lighting—a scientific problem. illus. Lib. Jour. 59:247-248. Mar. 15, 1934.

—*See also* Shelving (Stack).

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Text in German. 1930-31-32 are now available.

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Browne, Anita, ed. *The one hundred best books by American women during the past hundred years, 1833-1933, as chosen for the National Council of Women.* Chicago: Associated Authors Service, 1933. 128 p. $1.25.

Sansone, L. I. Recent Italian books; a selected list. New York Public Library, New York. *Branch Library Book News.* 11:41-46. Feb., 1934.

". . . . selected, from publishers' issues since 1930, on the basis of their value and their popularity at the Aguilar Branch Library."

Wead, K. H. Popular French books. bibliog. *Vt. Lib. Bull.* 29:40-43. Dec., 1933.

Woman's Education Association.—Library Committee. *New books recommended for purchase.* Lancaster, Mass.: Alice G. Chandler, Dec., 1933. 8 l.

No. 68; subs., 15¢ a year outside Mass. Annotated.

Additional references: Norwegian books for American libraries, *American-Scandinavian Review,* 21:531, Winter, 1933 and Lib. Jour., 59:117-118, Feb. 1, 1934; White list warns of evil books, *New York Times,* Mar. 9, p. 17, 1934.

Subject Lists

Bureau of Railway Economics. *Government ownership of railways; a list of publications, 1930-1934.* Wash., D. C., Feb., 1934. 19 l. Mimeographed. Apply.

Supplements the Bureau's *Bulletin,* no. 49, covering publications of 1917-29. The Bureau also issued, in Nov., 1933, *Sources consulted in the preparation of "An Economic Survey of Motor Vehicle Transportation in the United States."* 19 l., mimeographed.

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Philippine Islands.—Bureau of Science: Library. *Philippine bibliography of the nine major crops of the Philippines: rice, sugar cane, abaca, coconut, tobacco, corn, maguey, coffee and cacao [by] Basilio Hernandez, reference librarian.* [Manila,] 1933. 2 p. l.,ii,131(1) p. Mimeographed.

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Van Patten, Nathan. *An index to bibliographies and bibliographical contributions relating to the work of American and British authors, 1923-1932.* Stanford, Cal.: Univ. Press, 1934. cl. vii,324 p. $6.

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Wescott, Mary, and A. Ramage. *A checklist of United States newspapers (and weeklies before 1900) in the General Library. Part III. Michigan—New York.* Durham, N. C.: Duke Univ., 1933. pap. 3 p.l.,(1)336-467 p.

Bibliographical contributions of the Duke University Libraries. "Corrections to Part II" laid in.

—*See also* Government (Childs, Macdonald, Wilcox); Library Science (American, Social); Reference (Mudge); School (Selected).

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Cronin, D. J. The problem of book selection in Irish libraries. *An Leabharlann.* 3:118-124. Dec., 1933.

Takebayashi, K. A bibliography about book selection. Dept. of Education, Tokyo, Japan. *Library Journal of Japan.* 28:37-39. 1934.

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——*See also* BOOKS AND READING (Brigham); FICTION (Bowerman).

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Brigham, Johnson. Why the latest book? LIB. JOUR. 59:157. Feb. 15, 1934.

Recommends the selection and promotion of books "that have stood the test of time."

Burrell, Martin. Reading habit increased, says Parliament librarian. 143 Univ. Ave., Toronto, Can. *Bookseller and Stationer.* 49:21, 26. Dec., 1933.

Report of an address.

Donnabhain, M. O. An Gúm. *An Leabharlann.* 3:129-133. Dec., 1933.

Fischer, L. La révolte des lecteurs soviétiques. 73*bis* quai d'Orsay, Paris (VII*e*). *L'Europe Nouvelle.* 16:849-851. Sept. 2, 1933.

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From the French, "Que lisez-vous, réspenses de vingt mille Françaises," by A. de Parvillez in *Études, Revue catholique d'Intérêt général,* Dec. 5, 1933; trans. by Stefi Kiesler.

——*See also* ADULT (Lundberg); BIBLIOGRAPHY—SUBJECT (Lose); FOREIGN (Barron).

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——*See also* GOVERNMENT (Childs); REFERENCE (Jacobsen).

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——*See also* BIBLIOGRAPHY—BEST (Additional: White); CATALOGING (Calvo, Shanahan); SUBJECT (Tomczak).

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Gentry, Irene. Tracing overdue books. LIB. JOUR. 58:1040-1041. Dec. 15, 1933.

Harrod, L. M. Looking ahead in the lending library. *Ln. and Bk. World.* 23:151-152. Feb., 1934.

——*See also* FICTION (Fiction); REGISTRATION.

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——*See also* Bibliography—Best (Sansone, Wead, Additional: Norwegian).

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——*See also* Historical (American); Shelves (Recht).

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——*See also* Books and Reading (Donnabhain).

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——*See also* FOREIGN (Barron).

Lutheran Library Association Organized

AN OUTGROWTH of the American Library Association meeting in Chicago was the formation of the Lutheran Library Association, a group of librarians at Lutheran libraries, and of Lutheran librarians on the staff of any library. Dr. Ira O. Nothstein, director of the Denkmann Memorial Library, Augustana College and Theological Seminary, Rock Island, Ill., was elected President. Membership is open to anyone interested in the project. Its primary purpose is "to give an opportunity for mutual consultation on common problems and the coordination of activities". Interested librarians are urged to communicate with the secretary, Dorothea Conrad, librarian, Capitol University, Columbus, Ohio.

In The Library World

An Exhibit Of School Library Work

An Exhibit of the School Library Department showing the Integration of Library Service with the School Curriculum was prepared for the Department of Superintendence meeting of the N. E. A., February 1932, held at Cleveland, Ohio.

To express in print and diagrams the living, breathing energy that is school library work, in such a way that those who viewed the exhibit could see how that energy plays upon all subjects in the curriculum and all activities in the school, was a difficult feat. The exhibits, however, prepared by the School Department of the Cleveland Public Library and shown during the meetings of the N. E. A. Department of Superintendence and its many allied organizations, did convey to those who know schools and young people something of the many sided life in modern school libraries.

The caption for elementary school library was:

The Open Door to a New World Through the Elementary School Library

In one case was shown the Ways Children Live with Books by a list of some of their activities:

They read for fun
They write notes
They make characters
They make lists
They draw pictures

with specimens of the children's work. Here were the books which answered actual library questions, such as, "I want a book about a guy who thinks he's a knight," or, "When did the cave men live?"

Another section demonstrated that children read all kinds of books, and another that All Kinds of Children use the School Library, with copies of the books that fill these demands.

The general subject of the exhibits especially applied to the junior and senior high school libraries:

"An exhibit of the school library department showing the integration of library service with the school curriculum."

The junior high school exhibit showed the range of the library aspect of the course in Social studies in the junior high schools, with its material for the enrichment of the study of Cleveland, of industry and government, with some examples of projects worked out by students from library sources.

The high school libraries had a quite different exhibit on their work in the social studies. Another case showed the many sides of a comprehensive course in personal regimen. That the School Library is a laboratory for the Science Department was shown by a display of books on the aspects of the work in Physics, Biology and Chemistry.

Several other subjects were graphically represented in the remaining exhibits. All these exhibits were shown on the third floor of the Main Library. The school libraries in the suburbs shared in the preparation of the high school library displays.

Another exhibit was a model library for boys and girls including picture books, folk-lore, music, history, poetry, science, humor and good stories, which may be built up over a period of sixteen years at a total cost of only $300, or an average expenditure of approximately $1.50 per month. The list was compiled by Quail Hawkins of Berkeley, California, and was published in the December 16, 1933, issue of the *Publishers' Weekly*. The collection was assembled through the courtesy of Mr. Frederic Melcher, the editor, and the publishers whose books were included.

On the second floor were shown many interesting portraits of men and women who have shaped figures in our American Educational System.

Such a clear exposition of what school libraries do was especially timely in these days when every department of the school must prove its practical worth.

—Bertha Hatch,
Librarian, School of Education, Cleveland, Ohio.



Part Of The Cleveland Exhibit Of School Library Work

A. L. A. Executive Board Report

THE EXECUTIVE BOARD met in Chicago January 11 to 13, when the following discussion and action took place.

Anticipated 1934 Income

A possible surplus of approximately $11,000, for use during the first eight months of 1934, was revealed in a statement of the financial condition of the Association which R. E. Dooley, comptroller, presented to the board.

The deficit, which was about $24,000 at the beginning of 1933, in the regular activities of the Association, was reduced during the year to $18,000. Income for the first eight months of 1934 is estimated at about $158,000, while disbursements, on the 1933 basis, will probably be less than $130,000. This estimate of expenditures and income was built up on the assumption that 1934 will not be greatly unlike 1933, except that endowment income should be larger this year.

A. L. A. Activities Discussed

This summary of the Association's budget served as a basis for a thoroughgoing discussion of A. L. A. activities. The scope of work at present underway by the headquarters staff was reviewed by the board. In the course of the discussion a question of policy was raised, whether the Association should follow out its customary activities each year, or whether it should lay itself open to new demands and needs arising from time to time. The board expressed itself as in favor of a program flexible enough to make needed and advantageous changes in pattern possible. There followed conferences with members of the A. L. A. staff who brought to the board various proposals of committees, boards, and departments for strengthening and developing work under their direction.

National Library Planning

The discussion of the possibilities of a national program of library service adequate to changing social, economic, and political conditions, and the action of the board, were reported in an article "National Planning for Libraries," by Carl H. Milam, in the February *Bulletin*.

Assistant in Adult Education

Two needs in adult education were considered by the board. The first was a study of the library implications of some of the many interesting and relatively well known adult education experiments which are underway, such as the discussion groups under the public school authorities at Des Moines, Iowa.

The second was the problem of meeting the immediate situation, largely growing out of the emergency adult education work of the federal government. Educational programs for the Civilian Conservation Corps Camps and the Centers for Transients were reported to the board as two extraneous federal emergency projects with which A. L. A. cooperation is sought.

Members of the board expressed themselves as in favor of closer cooperation with other national organizations; collecting and making available information on what libraries are doing in the field of adult education; library and A. L. A. cooperation with the emergency adult education activities of the federal government; and a study of the more interesting experiments in adult education.

To further this work, the board voted to provide an assistant in adult education, to be attached to the Public Library Division. Since the meeting of the board, John M. Chancellor, formerly supervising librarian of the United States Bureau of Prisons, has been secured for this position. Before going to the Bureau of Prisons, Mr. Chancellor was readers' adviser at the New Haven Public Library.

The board regretted that the A. L. A. was unable at present to undertake the study of library implications of adult education experiments now underway, and expressed the hope that such a study could be made in the near future.

To Promote Library Extension

It was the opinion of the board that additional funds for travel and printing should be allocated for the use of the Library Extension Board.

Southern Field Work Endorsed

Continued support of regional field work in the south after 1934 was discussed by the board. The discussion was introduced by a letter from the Policy Committee of the Southeastern Library Association, transmitting resolutions of that association which endorsed the activities of the field agent and set forth reasons why it is desirable to continue her work.

It was pointed out by the Policy Committee "that in this time of great social change the need of a central planning agency for the southern library program is greater than ever before. Shorter working hours and increased demands for adult education will undoubtedly bring a general library development beyond anything heretofore contemplated. Long range planning is essential and competent advice in stimulating plans is equally necessary. Library surveys and state library programs now being initiated in several of the southern states owe their inspiration and guidance to the work of the regional field agent."

The important contacts made through the Chapel Hill and Clemson College conferences and by Miss Barker personally were discussed. Because of the Rosenwald Fund program, the undertakings of the TVA, and other developments in the south, the board voted that the officers of the Association present to the Carnegie Corporation a request for renewal of the grant for regional field work in the south for 1935.

Other Work Approved

Following discussion of many other activities, the board recorded its opinion concerning budget allotments for the guidance of the budget committee.

Salary Cut Reduced

The 14 per cent salary cut now in effect for members of the A. L. A. staff was discussed, and the board voted that a 4 per cent restoration of salary be made to members of the headquarters staff whose basic monthly salary is $150 or less. It was also voted that $2,500 be placed in the contingency fund with the understanding that, if at the end of the fiscal year no more vital need had developed, it should be used, with the approval of the President and treasurer, to restore 4 per cent of the salaries of the remaining members of the staff.

Publication of Code Hearings

The desirability of publication by the United States government of hearings on the NRA codes and the AAA, held in Washington in connection with efforts toward national recovery, was presented by the Committee on Public Documents. The committee feels that the hearings are indispensable for scholarly research as well as to satisfy current popular interest, and that they should be available to libraries.

The board asked the President and secretary to convey to the United States government its appreciation of the importance of the hearings and to express the earnest hope that the hearings may be printed in full and distributed to libraries and other research and educational institutions.

Personnel Study Commended

Various problems of library personnel of especial concern to the Board of Education for Librarianship, the recruiting committee, library schools, and the profession generally have been under investigation by the Advisory Board for the Study of Special Projects. A proposed study of this general topic, outlined by the advisory board, was submitted to the Executive Board.

The number of unemployed librarians, the curtailment of enrollments by library schools, the qualifications which prospective library school students should possess, the character of positions to be filled, the attitudes of colleges, universities, and employing librarians toward library training, and the kind of services and abilities demanded by the public are some of the matters which the advisory board emphasized in its outline.

The Executive Board commended this project and authorized the secretary to try to secure a special grant to finance the study.

Trustees Given Power

A resolution authorizing the trustees of endowment to invest the funds in their care, giving in detail the power and authority of the trustees, was approved by the board, subject to the approval of the secretary after consultation with the attorneys.

Pamphlet on Public Library

"The Public Library in the United States," by John S. Cleavinger, is the title of a pamphlet to be published later in the year by the A. L. A. The pamphlet is to replace the old Manual of Library Economy No. VI by Isabel Ely Lord, *The Free Public Library*, which has long been out of print.

A. L. A. Publications Offered

The board approved the recommendation to offer to libraries, library schools, colleges, and universities which join the Association as sustaining members all A. L. A. publications, including the *Bulletin*, *Booklist*, and *Subscription Books Bulletin*, issued during the tenure of such membership.

Federal Aid

The question of whether libraries should come under Federal aid to education, if Congress approved the request for $150,000,000 for schools, was referred to the President and secretary for disposition.

Book on Leisure and Libraries

The proposal that a book on "Leisure and Libraries," similar to *Leisure Challenges the Schools*, be prepared and published was indorsed by the board.

Resolution of Thanks

The board voted to ask the President to extend personally, at a meeting of the Carnegie Corporation, the Association's appreciation for the long-time interest of the Corporation in libraries which has culminated in the completion of the second million dollar endowment to the A. L. A. This President Countryman will do at a meeting of the Board of Trustees of the Corporation in April.

Budget Summary

Following the Executive Board meeting, the Budget Committee allocated the anticipated $11,000 surplus available for the year ending August 31, 1934, as follows:

Contingent for national library planning, $1,800; adult education, $2,500; statistics, $1,400; library extension, additional travel, and printing, $1,000; general contingent, $2,500; miscellaneous items, $2,000, distributed among the following: membership promotion, national library publicity, support of the work of the Public Documents Committee, and additional work of the Board of Education for Librarianship.

Citizens School Libraries Committee

THE CITIZENS School Libraries Committee, 116 East 79 Street, New York City, was formed in January, for the purpose of renewing interest in the use and equipment of the library rooms in the schools of Manhattan, Richmond and the Bronx. The appropriation for library books and rebinding by the city in the Board of Education budget has been cut to about four cents per pupil per annum, during the depression years.

The Citizens School Libraries Committee has enlisted the support of other organizations interested in city and educational affairs, for the request, this spring, that a fixed sum, probably ten cents per pupil per annum, in accordance with the standards of the Board of Regents, should be permanently included in the budget presented by the Board of Education to the city and state.

Illinois School Of Library Science

THE FIRST year courses in Library Science to be given this summer at the University of Illinois will include reference, book selection, and order work. These courses complete the full first semester's schedule for those who attended last summer. The advanced work will stress the reference use of United States, state, and foreign government publications, (two courses), the reading interests of adults, and children's literature. It is possible to obtain all the work required for the Master's degree during summer sessions. Admission to these advanced courses does not necessarily mean candidacy for the degree; librarians who are not interested in the degree but desire to enlarge their knowledge of special fields are welcome.

Accommodation At McGill For A.L.A. Conference

There are only three hostels available at McGill University and these are for men only, as follows:

Strathcona Hall, 772 Sherbrooke St. W., Montreal, P. Q.

Apply to Murray G. Brooks, Warden. About forty can be accommodated. Charge $1. per night.

Union Theological College, 3506 University St., Montreal.

Apply to Rev. James Smyth, D. D., Principal. At least sixty-five could be accommodated at $1. per night. No accommodations offered unless at least sixty-five guarantees are made.

Presbyterian College, 3485 McTavish St., Montreal.

The Principal, Rev. F. Scott Mackenzie, reports that fifty men could be accommodated. Single rooms, no meals, but rates cannot be given until after their Board Meeting early in April.

New Jersey Junior Members

At the New Jersey Library Association Convention in Atlantic City a Junior Members Round table was organized with Miss Janet Zimmerman, librarian at Glen Rock as Chairman and Miss Elizabeth Eagles, assistant at the Montclair Library as secretary. The maximum age limit of the members is 35 years. The purpose of the organization is to acquaint the younger members of the profession with each other. Thirty attended the first meeting. The group plans to meet early in May with the New Jersey School Librarians Association at New Brunswick.

Conference Of Librarians And School Executives

A GROUP OF LIBRARIANS AND SCHOOL executives held a conference of far-reaching importance in Los Angeles February 19. The meeting was called by Helen E. Vogleson, librarian of the Los Angeles County Public Library, and Theodora R. Brewitt, librarian of the Long Beach Public Library. Among those present were state, county and city superintendents of schools, supervisors, principals, county librarians from seven counties, librarians of public libraries, children's librarians and elementary school librarians.

In opening the meeting Miss Vogleson asked that discussion of routine methods and local problems be avoided, and that attention be centered on two fundamental questions: What constitutes effective library service to children, and How can the public school and the public library accomplish this service? The lively exchange of ideas that followed included stimulating reports of what had been accomplished to avoid duplication, and inspiring suggestions for further cooperation. Mrs. Irene T. Heineman, assistant state superintendent of public instruction, led the discussion.

For several years conferences between school and library executives in Los Angeles have aided in formulating a plan of service for the schools. The City School Library, under the Board of Education, supplies to all elementary schools sets of readers and duplicate copies of the essential books for social studies. For recreational reading and instruction in the use of books and libraries, the Public Library gives maximum, minimum or average service.

In summing up the discussion, it was agreed that librarians and teachers are working for the same ends, that too small a proportion of the school budget is spent for books, and that schools and libraries together could work for adequate financial support and for more efficient service.

Reproducing College Theses In Reduced Print

BECAUSE OF the demand for copies of both doctors' and masters' theses of the School of Education of The Pennsylvania State College, members of that faculty and particularly Dr. Charles C. Peters have been experimenting with the reproduction of these



Clerevu Table Magnifier

theses in abstract form and in reduced or miniatured print. This will not only provide many additional copies at a reduced cost but will also aid the doctoral candidates who are required to provide one hundred printed copies either complete or in abstract for the College Library.

The Penn State Studies in Education, Numbers Two and Four, are collections of theses in abstract form printed on a five by eight size paper so that they may be filed in the Loyola Educational Digest.

Study Number Seven is a doctoral thesis, "The Effect of Participation in Athletics upon Scholarship Measured by Achievement Tests," by John A. Cooper which originally included one hundred and twenty typewritten pages on paper eight by eleven inches double spaced. This thesis was lithoprinted on paper five by eight inches—first in abstract form single spaced in reduced print with a 50 per cent reduction in area yet still readable for the naked eye. The lithoprinting process makes possible copying the material directly from the typewritten copy and enlarging or reducing the type as desired through a photographic process. This abstract took nine pages. Then followed the complete thesis with a 90 per cent reduction in area with eight page sections to the page of the thesis in this form. While the print can be made out by the naked eye, for satisfactory study a reading glass is essential. This took twelve additional pages. The lithoprinting was done in a very satisfactory manner by the Copifyer Corporation of Detroit, Michigan. The cost of this type of publication was $42. for five hundred copies.

Study Number Eight is again a collection of theses in Education in abstract form. "On one side of the pages the abstracts are lithographed with a reduction of 40 per cent in linear dimension (64 per cent in area), so that the material may be read without the aid of a magnifying glass." On the opposite side of the pages the theses while abstracted appear in very much fuller form with a 95 per cent reduction in area. This form must be read with a magnifying glass. The theses have eight page sections to the lithoprinted page. "The miniatured abstract is independent of the larger type one and is for the benefit of those whose interests or needs impel them to pursue the study further than the brief abstract permits." This study was also lithotyped by the Copifyer Corporation. The cost of printing six hundred copies of the eighty page set of abstracts was $107. As a further experiment a large number of copies were bound by a patented Spiral Binding Process furnished by the Spiral Binding Company at an additional cost of about five cents per copy for two hundred and fifty copies. The spiral binding permits the copies to lie flat when open.

The biggest problem in connection with these experiments has been to find a satisfactory reading-glass which would give an adequate magnification. An adapted stereoscope with lenses reversed and a slide to hold the abstract pages was tried. "An ordinary hand reading glass may be used or the miniatured pages thrown on a screen with a reflecting lantern." Two especially promising glasses are the Clerevu Table Magnifier (six inch lens mounted on a stand) and the American Electro-lens (containing an electric light). The cost of the adapted stereoscope is about $3, the Electro-lens is $7.50 and the Clerevu Table Magnifier is $15. An ordinary reading-glass may be purchased for from $1.50 to $3.

Dr. Peters and his associates are convinced that the reproductions of theses and abstracts of theses in Education in miniature type or lithoprint will ultimately solve the question of the loan of such theses to other libraries and individuals because of the ease and low cost of reproduction, particularly if the various universities and schools of Education will cooperate in a common plan for such publications.

A committee of Phi Delta Kappa, the Education fraternity, charged with the question of theses and publications is particularly interested in the Peters plan for thesis reproduction.

——WILLARD P. LEWIS,
Librarian, The Pennsylvania State College

Annual Convention Of Special Libraries

THE ANNUAL convention of Special Libraries will be held at the Hotel Roosevelt, New York City, from June 20 through June 23. Tuesday, June 19, has been designated as visiting day for those out-of-town librarians who may arrive a day before the convention opens. At 10:00 A.M. on June 19 there will be an informal conference of public libraries doing special business work at the Business Branch of the Newark, N. J., Public Library. Visits have been arranged to important libraries in Newark and vicinity for the morning and to the William H. Rademaekers Company book binding plant in the afternoon.

Wednesday morning, June 20, the Financial Group and Science-Technology Groups will convene at 10:00 A.M. The Civic-Social Group will meet at 1:00 P.M. for an informal luncheon program and the Newspaper Group will meet at 9:00 A.M. for a breakfast meeting and at 12:00 for lunch at the *New York Times* after which a visit will be made to the *Times* Library.

The First General Session is scheduled for 2:00 P.M. Wednesday afternoon. Professor F. Cyril James, Professor of Finance at Wharton School of Commerce and Finance, will address the meeting on the topic, "Monetary Policies and National Planning." Two other speakers will be announced. At 6:30 P.M. the annual banquet will be held; Mayor Fiorella La Guardia will be guest of honor.

The Commercial, Civic-Social, Science-Technology, and Newspaper Groups will meet Thursday morning at 10:00 A.M. and the Financial and Insurance Groups at 2:00 P.M. Thursday evening a visit to the N. B. C. Broadcast and a tour of the new National Broadcasting studios has been arranged.

On Friday at 10:00 A.M. the general business section with election of officers will be held. At 2:00 P.M. the Science-Technology, Commercial, and Insurance Groups will meet and at 2:30 the Civic-Social Group will meet. The Financial and Civic-Social Groups are scheduled for a luncheon meeting at 12:30 while the Civic-Social Group will meet again at 2:30 for a panel discussion. The Newspaper Group will hold a breakfast meeting at 9:00 A.M., a luncheon meeting at 12:00 followed by visits to libraries of the *American* and the *Journal, Post, Sun* and *World-Telegram*, and a 4:00 P.M. meeting for election of officers.

Friday evening the entire gathering will leave the Roosevelt Hotel at 5:00 P.M. to drive to the Westchester County Club for dinner on the terrace. Saturday, June 23, a beach party or a trip around Manhattan Island is scheduled.

The Open Round Table

Democratic Aids To Staff Responsibility

When we look at the states of western Europe, we see democratic institutions on the wane. Similarly, when we scrutinize the organizing principles of libraries, often called one of our greatest democratic institutions, we find little in their internal structure that approximates democracy. And we are probably more puzzled than ever about the practical value inherent in democratic principles.

Reasons for the display of autocracy rather than democracy in libraries are not hard to find. Frequently head librarians have been too occupied with problems peculiar to their profession, such as building collections, cataloging, bibliography, etc., to give much thought to the methods of staff administration which have grown up more or less spontaneously. Again, librarians who control large organizations sometimes feel it demeans their high office to observe their machine from the point of view of the lowliest employee. Finally, in the special instance of those libraries which, beginning in a small way under one librarian, have since expanded into large institutions under the same person, now the head librarian, we find that too often he has failed to advance in administrative capacity. Having performed many minor functions in the beginning he is unable as the library grows and the staff increases in number to delegate authority with the result that he is bound down by detail and minutiae. An executive caught in so desperate a position impedes progress and stalls the machinery. Often the head librarian loses all sense of humor and proportion and considers himself the most important figure in his little world, forgetting that after he has gone to his reward the library will continue to function.

There was a certain justification in the old days for the use of bureaucracy and autocracy in libraries. Many head librarians discovered through experience that their subordinates were wholly untrained to assume responsibility. The picture is quite otherwise now that entrance requirements in our library schools are being progressively heightened. The recipient of a B. A. or M. A. in Library Science is now certainly above the average in native intelligence and cultural background. Our profession is fortunate in attracting men and women of unusual endowment. Such professional ideals as the wide extension of library service and the integration of human lives through knowledge gained from the past and present, knowledge to be obtained only through the medium of libraries, can be pointed and carried out by a superior personnel alone. Unquestionably the majority of library school graduates at the present time are capable of assuming responsibility. We as head librarians are obligated to grant their responsibility in their work if we are to make full use of their abilities and aptitudes.

Under present conditions, the larger number of graduates hope eventually to become department chiefs or head librarians. They are both willing and expect to spend a novitiate of three to ten years as lesser members of library organizations. At the end of that time they naturally look to positions of responsibility as their reward. If they did not, they would be lacking in mental grasp and aspiration, the very qualities for which we chose them. And what are we offering them as a reward for four to six years' of academic training and the additional period of practical experiment? Too many are confined to ordinary clerical tasks and dull unimaginative routine. The prospect of their ever attaining their goal of responsible positions grows more and more remote as library schools continue to graduate more students than can be absorbed, while the number of executive positions fails to increase. We are reaching that point in librarianship when, unless some drastic changes are made in methods of organization, we are likely to close our profession to the well endowed and mentally alert, whom it is to our best interest to attract, or we may waste their valuable qualifications through disuse. It is time that head librarians give thought and imagination toward the end of improving the working conditions within their libraries.

In an ideal democracy the principles of control move from top to bottom and vice versa, but unless the component parts are able to accept equal shares of responsibility, the principles will be confused and irksome. The members of our library staffs, being now responsible folk, deserve consideration for their organizational points of view from chiefs of departments and head librarians. It requires an administrator with a sense of humor to effect direct changes of administration. Few executives keep the doors of their sanctum open to all comers, to the critics as well as the commendators. The larger the institution the more difficult it becomes for the young graduate to cross the threshold of his head librarian. Those who say that their time is too valuable to be spent in staff interviews have little concrete knowledge of the problems of their subordinates. Possibly they have forgotten that they were subordinates once. What knowledge they have is gained through indirection such as personnel records which, he who has filled one out knows only too well, are empty gestures of a very impersonal nature. Those head librarians who are compelled by the exigencies of their position to spend considerable time outside of their libraries should have an assistant of discernment whose chief task consists of interviewing those members of the staff who seek advice or have fresh ideas to present.

Regular staff meetings intelligently conducted are important in bringing to light all manner of things that may benefit the conduct of the library. If head librarians find that their presence tends to check the free give and take of such meetings they should remain away and not only receive but study reports of such gatherings. Finally, in large institutions some plan should be worked out whereby every staff member from the newest to the oldest should be able to state in writing his or her ideas regarding library administration. Some box could be placed in every library for contributions of this nature which could be signed or not according to the wish of the head librarian. The full value of this plan can never be realized unless the contributor receives recognition for his work. This is possible by posting such ideas as the head librarian wishes to adopt and make use of in his organization. To think of an idea and to express it in writing are two very different matters. The writing out of the simplest plan would tend to save the time of the head librarian who could tell at a glance its strength or weakness. At the same time it would encourage timid staff members to think through ideas which they would never dare speak in public. These are tentative measures which should increase the sense of direct responsibility eve.y staff member feels for the organization. If one cannot give executive positions to every library school graduate, we can give him the satisfaction of acknowledging his importance in the system.

Head librarians who have had the temerity to catalog and classify their books without sticking to all the sacrosanct rules have seldom injured the purpose of their libraries though such actions have been loudly condemned by the conservatives of the profession. So head librarians who dared to establish a maximum of freedom in their staff organization would probably come in for excoriation at the hands of those librarians who proclaim the virtues of discipline, but their libraries would offer the greatest opportunity to graduates who seek to make of their choice of a profession a way of life that is more than a means of livelihood, namely, a way of life that satisfies the full man.

——Philip O. Keeney
Librarian, University of Montana Library

Among Librarians

Necrology

WINIFRED FEHRENKAMP, librarian of Avery Library at Columbia University for the last eight years, died on March 18.

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COL. HENRY PERRY, one of the donors of the H. Leslie Perry Memorial Library, Henderson, N. C., and chairman of the Board of Trustees from the date of the Library's opening September 1924 to date, died January 15.

Appointments

HELEN BEETHAM, Simmons '33, has been appointed librarian of the Lesley School, Cambridge, Mass., for the remainder of the school year.

MRS. MAY BELLEVILLE BROWN, of Salina, Kansas, has been chosen by the supreme court to fill the place on the Kansas Traveling Libraries Commission left vacant some time ago by the death of Mrs. Channing Brown.

Carnegie Fellowships for graduate study in Library Science were awarded to Miss Jean Thomson and Miss Frances Trotter. Both of these librarians are graduates of the Ontario Library School and have been on the staff of the Boys and Girls House of the Public Library of Toronto. They both go to London (England) University to study dramatic literature for boys and girls and stage production.

JOHN M. CHANCELLOR, formerly supervising librarian of the United States Bureau of Prisons, has been appointed A. L. A. assistant in Adult Education.

MARY E. COWLES, Western Reserve '33, has accepted a position in the Serial Division of the Catalog Department of the Ohio State University Library.

DOROTHY DEY, Western Reserve '33, is an assistant in North Branch, East Cleveland, Ohio, Public Library.

ANN DWYER, Western Reserve '32, is now children's librarian of the Mott Branch Library, Toledo, Ohio.

OLIVE ECKERT, Western Reserve '33, is assistant children's librarian of the E. 79th St. Branch of the Cleveland, Ohio, Public Library.

LOUISE FAGER, Simmons '33, has accepted the position of librarian of the Hazleton, Pa., Senior High School.

MARY D. HERRICK, Simmons '29, has been appointed associate librarian in the Waterville, Maine, Public Library.

CHARLOTTE LAWTON, Western Reserve '33, is employed at the Willoughby, Ohio, Public Library.

VIRGINIA MACKEY, Simmons '32, has joined the staff of the Bridgeport, Conn., Public Library, as an assistant at the Black Rock Branch.

DOROTHY MERKEL, Western Reserve '32, is first assistant in the South High School Library, Cleveland, Ohio.

GLADYS E. SANDIFUR, Illinois '31, has recently been appointed to the position of senior assistant, Science Department, Los Angeles, Cal. Public Library.

FRANCES SEAMAN, Columbia '32, has been appointed school librarian of the Ramsey High School, Mount Pleasant, Pa., for the year 1933-34.

ELOISE SHAWKEY, Western Reserve '33, is employed in the Marshall College Library, Huntington, W. Va.

LEAH M. SCHUEREN, Drexel '27, is librarian of De Vilbiss High School, Toledo, Ohio.

GERTRUDE SMITH, Western Reserve '33, is employed in the County Library Department, Cleveland, Ohio, Public Library.

ESTELLE SMUCKER, Columbia '33, has been appointed assistant in the Cataloging and Classification Department of the Enoch Pratt Free Library, Baltimore, Md.

ALICE MARY SOMMERVILLE, Drexel '31, has been appointed librarian of the Junior High School Library, Springfield, Ohio.

CAROLINE M. STABLER, Pratt '33, is an assistant at the Morrisania Branch of the New York Public Library.

MARIAN A. TAFT, Washington '24, has succeeded Lillian Collins as librarian of the Hoquiam, Wash., Public Library.

ELIZABETH TALLEY, Columbia '30, is librarian of the Panhandle Agricultural and Mechanical College, Goodwell, Okla.

RUTH H. TRUSDELL, Pratt '33, has been appointed to the cataloging staff of the Yale University Library.

EVELYN TURPIN, Pratt '30, formerly assistant librarian of the City School Library in Los Angeles, Cal., has been apointed to the staff of the Children's Department of the Public Library of the District of Columbia.

MARY E. WEBB, Pratt '33, has been appointed assistant in the library of Merck & Company, Rahway, N. J.

JULIA S. WHITMORE, Drexel '33, has been appointed to a temporary position in the Pennsylvania State College Library, State College, Pa.

ESTHER WILKIE, Illinois '32, has recently accepted a temporary position as desk assistant at the University of New Mexico Library, Albuquerque, N. M.

ROBERT H. WILKINS, Western Reserve '33, is an assistant in the Ohio Wesleyan University Library, Delaware, Ohio.

EDNA WILLIAMS, Syracuse '32, has been appointed librarian of the Elementary-Junior School Library, Pottsville, Pa.

MRS. ELIZABETH WILLIS, Oklahoma '33, is an assistant in the Potter County Library, Amarillo, Texas.

ALMA M. WINTON, Columbia '33, is librarian of the Robert Morris Junior-Senior High School, Morrisville, Pa.

HELEN ZINK, Western Reserve '32, is an assistant in the Jefferson Branch of the Cleveland, Ohio, Public Library.

IRMA A. ZINK, Columbia '31, is librarian in the Liberal Arts College of the American University, Washington, D. C.

Calendar Of Events

April 20-21—South Carolina Library Association, annual meeting in Summerville, S. C.

April 20-21—Louisiana Library Association, annual meeting at Baton Rouge, Louisiana.

April 26-27—Oklahoma Library Association, silver jubilee, 25th meeting at Ponca City, Oklahoma.

May 5—New Jersey School Library Association, one day meeting at The Cabin, New Jersey College for Women, New Brunswick, N. J.

May 17—Connecticut Library Association, spring meeting at Teachers' College of Connecticut, New Britain, Conn.

May 21-24—American Association for Adult Education, annual meeting at The Shoreham, Washington, D. C.

June 19-23—Special Libraries Association, annual meeting at Hotel Roosevelt, New York, N. Y.

June 25-30—American Library Association, annual meeting at Montreal, Canada.

June 28-30—Pacific Northwest Library Association, annual meeting at Marcus Whitman Hotel, Walla Walla, Washington.

August 30-September 1—Minnesota Library Association, annual meeting at Glenwood, Minn.

September 10-11—Wyoming Library Association, annual meeting in Laramie, Wyo.

September 17-22—New York Library Association, annual meeting at Lake Placid Club, Lake Placid, N. Y.

October 10-12—Wisconsin Library Association, annual meeting at New Pfister Hotel, Milwaukee, Wis.

October 16-18—A. L. A. Regional Conference. Southeastern and Southwestern Library Associations, joint meeting in Memphis, Tenn.

October 17-19—Nebraska Library Association, annual meeting at Kearney, Nebraska.

Printed Material Available

A Variety Of Booklets, Pamphlets, Posters Available Free Or For A Small Charge

Westinghouse Electric & Manufacturing Company, Edgewater Park, Cleveland, Ohio. Catalog 219-B, "Commercial Lighting Equipment," will be sent to librarians free on request.

American Seating Company, Ninth and Broadway, Grand Rapids, Michigan. The following posture poster and seating booklets will be mailed free of charge to librarians upon request: Posture poster in colors, size 17½ x 25 inches, which shows children why they should sit erect (contains no advertising); "Essentials of Hygienic Seating," a 16-page pamphlet showing the relation of seating to posture; "The Relation of Posture to Tuberculosis," an article by J. R. Garner, M.D., appearing in the *International Journal of Medicine and Surgery*; "Ideals and Standards of Classroom Seating," 16-page pamphlet giving grade distribution of school desk sizes; and "Scoliosis and School Seating."

"Precious Books." Listed as free in the March 1, Library Journal. Anticipation of the demand for this booklet has been so greatly exceeded that the A. T. Walraven Book Cover Company are forced to print a second edition which will be off the press soon. Now available for the cost of mailing and postage. A. T. Walraven Book Cover Co., 1509 Munger Ave., Dallas, Texas. Price .12¢.

Report of the Commissioner of Education from 1872-1917 and Addresses and Procedings of the N.E.A. for 1891, 1892 and from 1895-1918. Copies may be obtained for the cost of transportation. Teachers College Library, Columbia University, 525 W. 120 St., New York, N. Y.

Stretching the Dollar Budget Book. Copies available free of charge upon request. First Wisconsin National Bank Library, Milwaukee, Wisconsin.

A Garden Primer. The esentials of making a garden. Issued by *McCall's Magazine*, 230 Park Ave., New York, N. Y. Price .10¢.

Finishes for Furniture. How to shampoo and polish furniture; apply paint and varnish; refinish old pieces and antiques. Issued by *McCall's Magazine*, 230 Park Ave., New York, N. Y. Price .20¢.

America Must Choose. By Henry A. Wallace, Secretary of Agriculture. Outlines the circumstances which put this nation where it is today. Published jointly by the Foreign Policy Association and the World Peace Foundation. Available from World Peace Foundation, 18 E. 41 St., New York, N. Y. Price .50¢.

Send Request for free material to the Editor of *The Library Journal*. Your request will be forwarded promptly and the desired material sent directly to you. Booklets, pamphlets or posters requiring remittance should be requested direct from the advertisers. If extra copies of any material are desired, please write the advertiser direct.

The Autograph Album. A magazine-catalog for autograph collectors. Published five or six times a year. Free of charge to librarians. Thomas F. Madigan, 2 E. 54 St., New York, N. Y.

Catalogue of First Editions. Catalogue No. 236, available free of charge upon request. James F. Drake, 24 W. 40 Street, New York, N. Y.

Catalogue of Autograph Letters and Manuscripts. Catalogue No. 237, available free of charge upon request. James F. Drake, 24 W. 40 St., New York, N. Y.

Catalogue Twelve. Of first editions and fine press books. Available free of charge upon request. Philip C. Duschnes, 507 Fifth Ave., New York, N. Y.

Care, Feeding and Training of Cats. By Doris Bryant, 70 W. 11 St., New York, N. Y. Twenty-eight page pamphlet on the modern method of caring for cats. Price. .50¢ per copy.

Sergent's Dog Book. By D. E. Buckingham, V.M.D. Fifty-eight page booklet giving helpful information in caring for dogs in sickness and in health. All of the common ailments are fully described and the proper treatment is suggested. Free of charge upon request. Polk Miller Products Corp., Richmond, Va.

Sociability Sings. Contains stunt and pep songs, folk songs, Christmas carols, Negro spirituals, sacred songs, human interest songs, Thanksgiving songs, and national songs. One hundred and twenty-eight pages. Price .20¢ per copy; $1.80 per dozen postpaid; $13. a hundred, not prepaid. The Rodheaver Company, 721 Arch Street, Philadelphia, Pa.

47 Presidents of the American Library Association in Chronological Order From 1876-1934. Chart, size 14 x 18. Price .50¢. R. R. Bowker Company, 62 W. 45 Street, New York, N. Y.

Seybert's Statistical Annals of the United States. . . (Founded on Official Documents) . . . from March, 1789 to April, 1818. Philadelphia. Published by Thomas Dobson & Sons. 1818. 803 pages, paper (97 ounces); "Descriptive Catalogue of the Writings of Sir Walter Scott," by John Thomson. November, 1898. 106 pages, paper (10 ounces); "Descriptive Catalogue of the Series of Works Known as The Library of Old Authors," by John Thomson. March, 1899. 67 pages paper (8 ounces); "Indexes to the First Lines and to the Subjects of the Poems of Robert Herrick," prepared under the direction of John Thomson. August, 1901. 98 pages, paper (11 ounces); and "A Classified and Annotated Dictionary Catalogue of the Works of Prose Fiction in the Wagner Institute Branch of The Free Library of Philadelphia," by O. R. Howard Thomson. 1904. 308 pages, cloth (34 ounces). The Free Library of Philadelphia, Logan Square, Philadelphia, Pa., has a limited number of the above mentioned publications for free distribution and will be glad to send copies to any library who will send in a self-addressed label accompanied by the necessary postage. The weight of each item is indicated after each title.

Wisconsin Scenic and Historic Trails. By Charles L. Emerson. One hundred and thirty-seven pages of interesting material arranged in trails projected across the entire state. The all-year authority on where to go and what to see. The first edition of this unusual book, size 4½ x 8½ inches, together with a Rand-McNally Trail and Road Map, can be obtained by sending .50¢ to Straus Printing Company, 214 E. Washington Ave., Madison, Wisc.

Youth Never Comes Again. By Clinch Calkins. Intended for community officials, educators, social workers and others interested in the problem of unemployed youth. Committee on Unemployed Youth, 450 Seventh Ave., New York, N. Y. Price .25¢.

"Good Morning" Story Posters. A series of eight colored, 10 x 13 inch, story posters of children of other lands. With the posters comes a booklet giving the story of each picture plus suggestions for correlation. Price .20¢ for complete set. School Health Service, The Quaker Oats Company, 141 West Jackson Blvd., Chicago, Ill.

Constructive Uses for Enforced Leisure and "How to Get Started." Two bulletins concerned with a program for girls not yet employed. Woman's Press, 600 Lexington Ave., New York, N. Y. Price .20¢ each.

Advance Book Information

Including Books To Be Published Between May 15 And May 31, Based On Data Gathered From Publishers. Issued Semi-Monthly. Juveniles And Text Books Not Included.

Ar: Fine Arts **Dr:** Drama **Mu:** Music **Sc:** Science
Bi: Biography **Ec:** Economics **Po:** Poetry **Sp:** Sports
Bu: Business **Hi:** History **Re:** Religion **Tr:** Travel

Non-Fiction

ANNUAL REGISTER FOR 1933, THE — Hi

An annual review of public events throughout the world. Longmans, $12. (5/34)

Bacon, Leonard — Po
DREAM AND ACTION

A narrative poem which traces the career of one of the most remarkable personalities of modern times, Jean Arthur Rimbaud, the French poet who was a friend of Verlaine. Harper, $2(?). (5/16/34)

Bible — Re
THE LAYMEN'S NEW TESTAMENT

A Roman Catholic version, edited by Father Hugh Pope. New Edition. Sheed & Ward, $1.50. (5/34)

Coffman, Lotus D.
THE STATE UNIVERSITY: ITS WORK AND PROBLEMS

A collection of public addresses by the President of the University of Minnesota which deal with various problems of the American university. Market: Educators, those interested in education. Univ. of Minn. Press, $3(?). (5/15?/34)

Cooper, A. E., ed. — Sp
SEA FISHING

Extensive information by authorities on this sport. (The Lonsdale Library). Illustrated. Market: Fishermen and sportsmen, libraries. Lippincott, $6. (5/24/34)

De Cassagnac, Paul
FRENCH WINES

Translated by Guy Knowles. Dutton, $2.50. (5/21/34)

Dickens, Charles — Re
THE LIFE OF OUR LORD

This life of Christ was written by Dickens between 1846 and 1849 for his children. It has just become available for publication for the first time—an outstanding literary event. Illustrated. Market: Everybody, parents, Dickens collectors, schools, libraries, etc. Simon & Schuster, $1.75. (5/15/34)

Dickie, James
THE DOG

Information and advice about the different breeds of dogs, about choosing a dog, its training and care. Illustrated. Market: All dog lovers and owners. Lippincott, $2.50. (5/24/34)

Forster, E. M. — Bi
G. LOWES DICKINSON

Lowes Dickinson, widely known author of *A Greek View of Life* and *Letters from John Chinaman*, made his intimate friend E. M. Forster his literary executor. From this material Mr. Forster writes of Dickinson's life and extraordinary influence. Illustrated. Author of *A Passage to India*, etc. Harcourt, $2.50(?). (5/17?/34)

Hilton, Daisy and Violet — Bi
DOUBLE LIFE: THE AUTOBIOGRAPHY OF THE SIAMESE TWINS

These twin sisters, joined to each other since birth, reveal the experiences and emotions of their twenty-five years. Their autobiography gives a picture of carnival life in various parts of the globe. Illustrated. Long & Smith, $3. (5/25/34)

Hogbin, Ian
LAW AND ORDER IN POLYNESIA

The author spent over a year among the islanders of Outong Java and gathered material for this study of primitive law. Can be regarded as a supplement to Malinowski's *Crime and Custom in Savage Society*. Illustrated. Market: Sociology students. Harcourt, $3.50(?). (5/24?/34)

Hunt, Frazier
THIS BEWILDERED WORLD: AND ITS SEARCH FOR A NEW RHYTHM

A shrewd and penetrating analysis of the present-day problems, thoughts and fears of peoples throughout the world. This study, based on recent extensive travels in Europe, Asia and America, shows a general dissatisfaction with present conditions and an underlying similarity of thoughts and aims. Illustrated. Stokes, $2.75. (5/3/34)

Lamb, Edward
PLANNED ECONOMY IN SOVIET RUSSIA

An American lawyer, who spends a part of each year studying the Russian New Deal at first hand, here gives an account of Soviet Russia as it is today. Illustrated. Market: All interested in Russia and the Russian experiment. Dorrance, $1.75. (5/29/34)

McEntee, G. L.
ITALY'S PART IN WINNING THE WORLD WAR

A picture of Italy's contribution to the victory of the Allies, illustrated with diagrams and photographs. Market: Those interested in military science. Princeton, $2(?). (5/34)

Minehan, Thomas
BOY AND GIRL TRAMPS OF AMERICA

The Depression turned thousands of American boys and girls under twenty-one out of destitute homes to undergo the hardships of hobo life on the road. The author, a Professor of Sociology at the University of Minnesota, has talked and lived with them. He describes and analyses their desperate situation. Market: All wide-awake Americans, libraries. Farrar & Rinehart, $2.50. (5/31/34)

Pearson, Drew and Brown, Constantine
THE AMERICAN DIPLOMATIC GAME

An intimate, behind-the-scenes account of American foreign relations during the past decade. It includes President Roosevelt's peace moves and the inside story of the organization of the London Peace Conference. Pearson is co-author of *Washington Merry-Go-Round*. Market: Everyone interested in international relations. Harper. $3(?). (5/17?/34)

Rivera, Diego — Ar
PORTRAIT OF AMERICA

Photographic reproductions of this famous fresco painter's work in America, with an introduction by Rivera describing his artistic purpose. Market: Those interested in important contemporary art, public libraries. Covici, Friede, $3.50. (5/1/34)

Rubinow, I. M.
THE QUEST FOR SECURITY

A timely study of the effects of accident, unemployment, etc. on our society as a whole, with emphasis on the pressing need for social insurance. Author of *Social Insurance*, etc. Market: Those interested in social problems, libraries. Holt, $3.75. (5/24/34)

Schroedinger, Edwin H.
SCIENCE AND THE HUMAN TEMPERAMENT

How the same trends which dominate our arts and crafts, our politics and social organization, have led scientists to develop their modern theories. Market: Those interested in modern science and philosophy, libraries. Norton, $3. (5/27/34)

Seldes, George
IRON, BLOOD AND PROFITS

An exposure of the world-wide munitions racket. The author of *You Can't Print That!* presents a sensational and documented account of treason for profit, the sinister intrigue of armament lobbies in Washington and Geneva—an overwhelming indictment of the armament trust. Market: Everyone interested in war and in future peace. Harper, $2.50. (5/1/34)

Shih, Hu
THE CHINESE RENAISSANCE

A study of the cultural changes that have taken place and are taking place in China. The author is called "the father of the Chinese Renaissance." Market: Those interested in China, in foreign cultures, in social movements, libraries. Univ. of Chi. Press, $1.50. (5/29?/34)

Stanford, Alfred
MEN, FISH, AND BOATS: THE PICTORIAL STORY OF THE NORTH ATLANTIC FISHERMEN

One hundred photographs, selected for qualities of action and contrast, which illustrate

the entire romantic story of the hazardous life of the Gloucester fishermen. Morrow, $3. (5/23/34)

Van Loon, Hendrik Willem Tr
SALZBURG AND THAT PART OF AUSTRIA YOU WILL SEE WHILE GETTING THERE

Tells the traveler about a part of Europe unspoiled by Progress. Outlines how, at small expense, one can spend a delightful summer. Illustrated by the author. Market: Usual travel and arm-chair travel audience. Harcourt, $1. (5/24?/34)

Viteles, Morris S.
THE SCIENCE OF WORK

A non-technical treatment of the principles of industrial psychology. Illustrated. Author of *Industrial Psychology*. Market: Business executives, personnel managers, applied psychologists, libraries. Norton, $3.75. (5/27/34)

Waddell, Helen Po
MEDIEVAL LATIN LYRICS

A new edition. Holt, $2.50. (5/24/34)

Waddell, Helen
THE WANDERING SCHOLARS

A new edition. Holt, $2.50. (5/24/34)

Wallace, Henry A. Re
STATESMANSHIP AND RELIGION

The Secretary of Agriculture sets forth the ethical background of the New Deal. He believes that a strong, vital religion must furnish the motive power for the New Deal; there is danger in a narrow religion. Market: Laymen interested in religion and the modern world, ministers, libraries. Round Table Press, $1.50. (5/9/34)

Wheatley, Dennis Bi
OLD ROWLEY: A PRIVATE LIFE OF CHARLES II

A biography of a lovable, cynical and adroit monarch, Charles II, and a portrait of the lusty English court of the 17th century. Illustrated by Frank C. Pape. Market: Biography readers, all interested in English history popularly written, libraries. Dutton, $2.75. (5/15/34)

Fiction

Anonymous
LIFT UP THE GLORY

Concerned with the conflict between a hysterically religious father and his three sons, this new novel by the author of *This Bright Summer* is laid in a small village in the Vermont hills. Market: Those interested in the realistic tradition of Jeffers and O'Neill. Covici, Friede. $2.50. (5/29/34)

Baker, Hugh
CARTWRIGHT IS DEAD, SIR!

A murder mystery laid on the high seas which begins with the death of the quartermaster of the fruit steamer Napoc, struck down as he stood at the wheel. Houghton, $2. (5/23/34)

Charteris, Leslie
THE MISFORTUNES OF MR. TEAL

Chief Inspector Teal of Scotland Yard experiences further difficulties with the notorious criminal known as the Saint. Market: Mystery fans, readers of the "Saint" stories. Doubleday, $2. (5/16/34)

Colette
THE INDULGENT HUSBAND

A sophisticated and witty story about Renaud, who loved Claudine and was determined to make their marriage a success in spite of Claudine's wanton and perverse ways. Illustrated. Translated by Frederick A. Blossom. Farrar & Rinehart, $2. (5/24/34)

Comstock, Harriet T.
KAREN'S DESTINY

Believing that her husband Peter was dead after the San Francisco earthquake, Karen took her small son to New York. Years later she met her husband again, living under a new name, happily married to another woman. Market: Readers of the better light fiction. Doubleday, $2. (5/16/34)

Cullum, Ridgwell
THE FLAMING WILDERNESS

An adventure-romance laid in the Northwest. Market: Cullum following, readers of romance and adventure. Lippincott, $2. (5/17/34)

Deeping, Warwick
SEVEN MEN CAME BACK

This new novel, by the popular author of *Sorrell and Son*, etc., concerns seven men who were in the same mess during the World War and what happened to them after they returned to England. Market: Large Deeping following, libraries. Knopf, $2.50. (5/21/34)

East, Roger
CANDIDATE FOR LILIES

Uncle Arnold, old and rich, loved his little jokes, which were really far from funny. One night, just as one of his jolliest ideas reached its climax, he was murdered. Market: Mystery story fans. Knopf, $2. (5/28/34)

Edginton, May
EXPENSIVE LADY

A dramatic novel of modern marriage. Market: Light fiction readers. Macaulay, $2. (5/22/34)

Ferber, Nat J.
ONE HAPPY JEW

The story of a Jewish family which came to New York from the ghettos of an Austrian town, and grew into a sort of American dynasty. Four of the five brothers climbed upward in society, trying to forget their Jewish origin. The fifth brother was the "one happy Jew." Market: Readers of serious modern fiction, Jewish audience. Farrar & Rinehart, $2. (5/28/34)

Gregory, F. L.
THE CIPHER OF DEATH

One by one each member of a recently returned Persian expedition was being murdered, to the extreme bewilderment of Monsieur Bouvard, the little French detective. A Harper Sealed Mystery. Harper, $2. (5/2/34)

Greig, Maysie
LITTLE SISTERS DON'T COUNT

Angela, who was about to divorce her husband for a newer lover, underestimated the resources of her little sister Kay, who set out to win Angela's lover because she idolized Angela's husband. Market: Romance public. Doubleday, $2. (5/16/34)



Signe Toksvig's

HANS CHRISTIAN ANDERSEN

ANNE CARROLL MOORE, *N. Y. Herald Tribune*: "It is a living Hans Christian Andersen who emerges from the pages of Signe Toksvig's deeply felt and well-rounded book. Firmly grounded as to factual evidence, saturated with the various forms in which Andersen told and retold his own touching comic and tragic life story, Miss Toksvig has brought to her work selective skill and a twentieth century point of view. . . ."

PERCY HUTCHISON, *N. Y. Times*: "For a study of purely gentle human living, the years of Hans Christian Andersen have few if any parallels. Miss Toksvig has done far more than a mere work in biography. She has brought readers into actual contact with one of the beloved of all time."

***N. Y. Sun*:** "If you were ever a child, go get this book and read it. If you are an old Scrooge or a Marley, get Signe Toksvig's book and repent. Dickens would have loved it as he loved Hans Christian Andersen. In all its pages there is not a dull sentence."

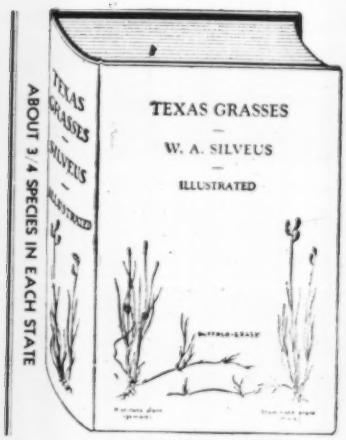
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MURIEL FULLER, *N. Y. World Telegram*: "A beautifully told story . . . a revelation in what a life story of a man may be."

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832 Cambridge Oval San Antonio, Texas

Hartswick, F. Gregory
THE WINNING LINE

A humorous story about a million dollar limerick contest that was offered by "Biz, the Soap That Does It." Market: Readers of satiric and humorous fiction. Covici, Friede. $2. (5/29/34)

Kaye-Smith, Sheila
SUPERSTITION CORNER

An historical romance, laid in Queen Elizabeth's time, about an adventurous girl who was forced to travel through England in a man's attire. Author of *Susan Spray*, etc. Market: Readers of historical fiction, adventure-romance market. Harper, $2(?). (5/2/34)

Kyle, Elisabeth
THE BEGONIA BED

Ann Britchelm's backward glance through her life—to England in 1919, London and Brussels in 1903 and 1904, and England in 1888—shows the disastrous effect that her mother's frivolous vanity and her friend's possessive vanity had on her life and character. Market: Readers of distinguished fiction, of psychological novels. Bobbs-Merrill, $2. (5/9/34)

Mulford, Clarence E.
TRAIL DUST: HOPALONG CASSIDY AND THE BAR 20 WITH THE TRAIL HERD

Hopalong Cassidy and the old Bar 20 bunch on a trail drive in the roaring days of the Chisholm Trail. Market: Adventure and Western fans. Doubleday, $2. (5/16/34)

Niven, Frederick
TRIUMPH

An absorbing story whose setting alternates between England and South America. Author of *Mrs. Barry*. Dutton, $2.50. (5/23/34)

Scott, Evelyn
BREATHE UPON THESE SLAIN

A family chronicle laid in England from the Victorian nineties to the year 1930. Author of *The Wave*, etc. Market: Readers of distinguished fiction, libraries. Smith & Haas, $2.50(?). (5/21/34)

Shaler, Eleanor
WAKE AND FIND A STRANGER

Set against the mad, kaleidoscopic theatrical life of New York is this story of Terry and Gogo, two modern young girls. Market: Readers of gay, modern fiction. Morrow, $2. (5/23/34)

Smith, Lady Eleanor
SATAN'S CIRCUS

A collection of stories about circus people, gipsies and actors by the author of *Red Wagon* and *Flamenco*. Bobbs-Merrill, $2.50. (5/16/34)

Stribling, T. S.
UNFINISHED CATHEDRAL

This final volume of Mr. Stribling's distinguished trilogy completes the story of Colonel Vaiden. The first two books were *The Forge* and *The Store*. Market: Stribling public, readers of Southern literature, libraries. Doubleday, $2.50. (5/31/34)

Swanson, Neil H.
THE PHANTOM EMPEROR

An historical novel based on an almost unknown episode in American frontier history—in 1836 a white man proclaimed himself emperor of a vast section of North America and raised an army to conquer a kingdom in the Spanish colonies of New Mexico and California. Author of *The Judas Tree*. Market: Historical novel fans. Putnam, $2.50. (5/18/34)

Taylor, Katharine Haviland
BOULEVARD

A modern romance about a spoiled and selfish girl and her disillusioned millionaire father who were greatly changed for the better by simple, quiet surroundings and some good friends. Market: Romance public. Lippincott, $2. (5/17/34)

Tichenor, George
MANHATTAN PRODIGAL

The story of one of the "weaker men, outside the fence." Jim's story is not one of escape, but of notable achievement. It is an American answer to *Little Man, What Now?* Author of *Glibson*. Farrar & Rinehart, $2. (5/10/34)

Walling, R. A. J.
THE BACHELOR FLAT MYSTERY

Tolefree, with the aid of his friend Farrar, solved the murder case in which an Australian feather and an Australian coin were important clues. Author of *Prowe It, Mr. Tolefree*, etc. Morrow, $2. (5/23/34)

White, Stewart Edward
FOLDED HILLS

Continuing Andy Burnett's story in the early days of California. The final volume in the trilogy of which the first two volumes were *The Long Rifle* and *Ranchero*. Market: Those who read the previous books, historical novel fans, libraries. Doubleday, $2.50. (5/16/34)

Wohlforth, Robert
TIN SOLDIERS

A portrayal of life at West Point, by an author who was a cadet there. Market: Light fiction readers, those interested in West Point and army life. King, $2. (5/21/34)

Reprints

De Kruif, Paul
SEVEN IRON MEN

Blue Ribbon Books, $1. (5/17/34)

Grey, Zane
TALES OF LONELY TRAILS

Blue Ribbon Books, $1. (5/17/34)

Nathan, Robert
JONAH

Knopf, $2. (5/28/34)

Norris, Frank
THE PIT

Modern Lib., 95¢. (5/25/34)

Walton, George L., M.D.
WHY WORRY

Blue Ribbon Books, 75¢. (5/17/34)

Postponements, Price Changes

Aldington, Richard
THE POEMS OF RICHARD ALDINGTON

Doubleday, $2.50. (5/2/34, postponed from 4/18/34)

Benét, Stephen Vincent
JAMES SHORE'S DAUGHTER

Doubleday, $2.50. (4/25/34, postponed from 4/4/34)

Brooks, Van Wyck
THREE ESSAYS ON AMERICA

Dutton, $3. (5/28/34, postponed from 3/26/34)

Cantwell, Robert
THE LAND OF PLENTY

Farrar & Rinehart, $2.50. (4/27/34, postponed from 4/12/34)

Carmer, Carl
STARS FELL ON ALABAMA

Farrar & Rinehart, $3. (5/14/34, postponed from 4/19/34)

Coe, George W.
FRONTIER FIGHTER

Houghton, $2.75. (6/8/34, postponed from 5/11/34)

Dell, Floyd
DRUMS OF MORNING
Farrar & Rinehart, $2.50. (6/18/34, postponed from 5/10/34)

Fitzsimmons, Cortland
DEATH ON THE DIAMOND
Stokes, $2. (5/24/34, postponed from 5/3/34)

Flandrau, Grace
INDEED THIS FLESH
Smith & Haas, $2.50. (5/14/34, postponed from 4/23/34)

Flynn, John T.
SECURITY SPECULATION
Harcourt, $2(?). (5/24?/34, postponed from 3/22/34)

Guiraldes, Ricardo
SHADOWS ON THE PAMPAS
Farrar & Rinehart have taken this off their list. It was scheduled for 4/26/34.

Hamsun, Knut
THE ROAD LEADS ON
Coward-McCann, $3. (6/10/34, postponed from 5/34)

Hay, Ian
DAVID AND DESTINY
Houghton, $2. (4/27/34, postponed from 4/18/34)

Hellinger, Mark
THE TEN MILLION
Farrar & Rinehart, $2.50. (6/11/34, postponed from 5/10/34)

Jacobson, Edmund, M.D.
YOU MUST RELAX
Whittlesey House, $1.50. (4/16/34, postponed from 4/2/34)

Knickerbocker, H. R.
THE BOILING POINT
Farrar & Rinehart, $2. (5/17/34, postponed from 4/12/34)

Laing, Alexander
WINE AND PHYSIC
Farrar & Rinehart, $2. (5/31/34, postponed from 5/3/34)

Lavell, Cecil Fairfield
A BIOGRAPHY OF THE GREEK PEOPLE
Houghton, $3. (5/11/34, postponed from 4/14/34)

Loebel, Josef
MEDICINE
Farrar & Rinehart, $3. (4/19/34, postponed from 4/12/34)

McKee, Ruth Eleanor
THE LORD'S ANOINTED
Doubleday, $2.50. (4/25/34, postponed from 4/18/34)

Moxley, F. Wright
THE GLASSY POND
Coward-McCann, $2. (4/25/34, postponed from 4/5/34)

Norris, Kathleen
VICTORIA
Doubleday, $2. (Formerly postponed indefinitely, this will now be published 5/2/34)

Raine, William MacLeod
ROARING RIVER
Houghton, $2. (4/20/34, postponed from 4/6/34)

Vines, Howell
THIS GREEN THICKET WORLD
Little, Brown, $2.50. (4/23/34, postponed from 4/16/34)

Waugh, Evelyn
NINETY-TWO DAYS
Farrar & Rinehart, $2.50. (4/26/34, postponed from 4/16/34)

Whitney, Leon F.
THE CASE FOR STERILIZATION
Stokes, $2.50. (5/3/34, postponed from 4/5/34)

Williams, Frankwood E., M.D.
RUSSIA, YOUTH, AND THE PRESENT DAY WORLD
Farrar & Rinehart, $2.50. (5/24/34, postponed from 4/26/34)

Young, Geoffrey Winthrop
ON HIGH HILLS
Dutton, $3.50. (5/22/34, postponed from 3/14/34)

Book Club Selections

Book-of-the-Month Club

MERCHANTS OF DEATH. By H. C. Engelbrecht and F. C. Hanighen. *Dodd, Mead.*

A careful and thorough study of the international ramifications of the armaments industry.

Catholic Book Club

SUPERSTITION CORNER. By Sheila Kaye-Smith. *Harper.*

Junior Literary Guild

REINDEER OF THE WAVES (Primary Group). By Ruth Harshaw, edited by Carleton Washburne. *Rand McNally.*

NUVAT THE BRAVE (Intermediate Group). By Radko Doone. *Macrae Smith.*

LAND OF WILLIWAWS (Older Girls). By M. I. Ross. *Houghton.*

BOB FLAME (Older Boys). By Dorr G. Yeager. *Scars.*

Literary Guild

LONG REMEMBER. By MacKinlay Kantor. *Coward McCann.*

As much a story of the town as it is of the battle. The principal characters are citizens of Gettysburg who are caught in the smoky thunder of these three days, no one of them having a complete picture of the struggle. The book is full of moving life in all its parts which are managed with remarkable skill in their arrangement and continuity.

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LIBRARY representative to call on Public Libraries and trade in the South, Southwest and the Middle West. Traveling by car necessary. Drawing account can be arranged at once. Line embraces 500 of the most select non-fiction remainders available. State references. A12.

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